The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1898. NO. 15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27, 1898.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M
New York....	8.00	12 15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8 30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly P. M.	Diy P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3 00	8.00	11.45	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3 14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon....	3.29	8.35	12 16	.....	4.15	5.31
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.23	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11 00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton, ...	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h		8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3 12	2.40	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2 00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10 20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg	2.50	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona..... 4.40	7 15	11.40	2 05	6.10	9.05
Bellwood..... 4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.25	9.19
Tyrone 5.04	7.48	12.03	2 35	6.42	9.33
Birmingham . 5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.46	
Petersburg ... 5 25	8.17		3.03	7.10	
Huntingdon....5 37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.23	10.12
Mapleton. 5.51	8.47		3.35	7.38	
Mt. Union.....5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.44	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.01	8.58		3.47	7.48	
McVeytown....6.17	9.15		4.08	8.06	
Lewiston Jc....6.33	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....7.02	9.59	•	5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown7.17	10 14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...7.26	10.22		5.28	9.16	
Newport 7 35	10.32	2 24	5.39	9.26	
Duncannon. ...8.00	10.54	2 44	6.08	9.50	
Marysville 8 13	11.07	2.56	6.26	10.04	
Rockville. 8 18	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20			4.30
New York.....	2.13	*5.53	9.30	3.53			7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.23; W Twenty-third St. Station 8.45 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 8.15, 10.20 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 29, 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No. 9.	Mail, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 44
1 51	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 31
1 59	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 33
2 34	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 51	12 18
2 50	10 18	8 09	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 53
3 09	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 25
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	4 55
5 43	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 02
5 35	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 10
5 31	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 14
5 25	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning July 10. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—The consecration of ability.—Hag. ii, 1-9; Mark xii, 29-31.

(Prayer for the international Christian Endeavor convention.)

All have not the same talents and abilities in life. God has placed some in high position and some in low. To some He has given great wealth, to others poverty. To one man He gives power and influence: to another He does not. Some men have five talents, some but two, some but one. But whether much or little has been given it has all come from God and should be used for Him.

1. Ability should be consecrated to God because it is the gift of God. All things belong to God and are gifts from God, given not to be used for ourselves, but for Him.

"The silver is mine and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of hosts." "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," saith the psalmist. It is God who exalteth one man and debaseth another. The man who has five talents received them from God. They therefore belong to God and should be consecrated to Him. Great talents possess a great danger. We are apt to be proud and selfish, to imagine that the greatness is inherent in ourselves, and that we can use it for our own glory and advancement. No matter how great may be our talents and ability, let us remember that all comes from God, and thank Him by using all our gifts for Him and His cause.

2. Ability should be consecrated to God, because it brings great responsibility. God will demand of us an account for all He has given us. The man who had five talents had to account for five talents. We often envy those who are rich, those who occupy high positions in life, and wish we had similar riches and positions, but when we think what great responsibilities come with these things had we not perhaps better thank God that He has withheld them from us. Think of accounting to God for the use of $1,000,000! Think of accounting to God for the power and ability to influence for good or evil hundreds or thousands of human beings, possessing immortal souls! The only way to bear the responsibility of ability, however great or small, is to consecrate it to God, to use it not as belonging to ourselves, but to Him.

3. Ability should be consecrated to God, because it is a divine command that our all should be given to him. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." This, says Christ, is the first commandment. With heart, soul, mind and strength, with our entire beings, we are to love and serve God. This is His own commandment. Abilities of head, heart and hand are to be used for God, however great or however small they may be. All that we are, all that we may hope to be, all that we have, comes from God and should be used therefore for Him.

Bible Readings. — Deut. vi, 1-5; Judges vii, 15-23; I Sam. xvii, 45-54; II Sam. xxii, 33, 35, Ps. xcvi, 7-13; civ, 24; cxxi, 1-8; cxxiv, 1-8; Math. xxv, 14-30; Luke xvi, 19-31; xix, 11-27; Rom. xii, 1; I Cor. vi, 19, 20; x, 31; Eph. iv, 11-16.

Maturity and Symmetry.

When a soul is born anew, it is "a babe of Christ," and as such is an object of interest, gratitude and expectation. The hope is that it will not always be a babe. Birth itself is a great event only if it is the antecedent of something greater. The family does not exist simply that children may be born, but chiefly that they may be trained into mature and symmetrical men and women, that the race may be advanced in strength and well being. The church does not exist simply that men may be born again, but chiefly that they may be developed into "full grown men," attaining "the stature of the fullness of Christ."—Commonwealth, Baptist.

A great deal of what goes under the name of prayer is a disguised attempt to steal. Some people never think of God till they get into a tight place and want Him to help them out. Others call upon Him every time their selfishness craves something beyond their reach or their desires are in danger of denial.

Fuchau, China, has some live chapters of the League. That in Lek Don gives liberally to self support. Some members sold rice and brought the profits. One brought an egg and put it on the collection plate.

Many people now hate the one who rebukes their sins and would banish the church and burn the gospel to get rid of the misery they have cultivated themselves.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Lesson For the Week Beginning July 10. Comment by Rev. W. J. Yates, A. M. Topic, The Rainbow of Christian Character.

SCRIPTURE READING.—II Pet. 1, 5-7.

As God has promised that we shall partake of His Divine nature we need to be diligent, while trustful in His fidelity, to have the whole cluster of Christian virtues hand in hand take their places in our characters and lead our lives. The chiefest of all the graces is fervent affection to all.

Our Senior Book Agent.

One of the largest publishing houses in the world is the Methodist Book Concern. A peculiarity of it is that it changes its title frequently. Once in four years the general conference elects the agents who have charge of the business, and their names are given to the firm during the time of their service. Eaton and Manis are the two names

REV. HOMER EATON, D. D.

which now stand as the title of the New York branch, while Curts and Jennings is the designation of the western branch.

Dr. Homer Eaton has filled with conspicuous ability the position which has been occupied by many men of rare business qualities and devotion. He was born in Vermont in 1834. Converted when 16 years of age, he gained his education at the academy and Concord Biblical institute. He joined the Troy conference and has filled some of the most important charges, been presiding elder, member of general conference and fraternal delegate to the M. E. church of Canada. Level headedness is one of his chief characteristics.

Resting.

There are times when to think is a burden. Then one should sleep. No medicine does such good as restful slumber. Vacation is needed by all who do faithful work. Some people boast that they never take a vacation and reflect unfavorably upon those who do. This is unkind and unjust. Some people never do enough to know what it is to be actually tired. They can have no sympathy for those who are so worn with fatigue that life itself is a burden, much less can they give safe advice. Change of work, say some, is all you need. This is often the sheerest nonsense. It is disastrously false in some cases. When the body is tired, it must rest or break. If the brain is overtaxed, it is not enough to stop the mental strain and overwork the body. Rest! That means to some people to lie in a hammock or fish, if you are sure not to be troubled with catching anything. Let the exhausted powers of body have time to repair and replace the wasted tissues. Beware of overexertion of any kind. Be patient when others call you indolent. Let them race up the mountains and work off superfluous flesh and energy. If you have none to spare, watch them do it, but don't you do it.

Take time to just be and enjoy the exquisite sense of living. This is a beautiful world. Stop a bit and enjoy it and be glad with Him who makes and keeps it ever fresh and glorious. How beautiful God is! Rest in Him! This is summer time work.

A Cure For Negligence.

When tempted to stay away from the house of God, just ask yourself the question, "Suppose all the members did as I feel like doing—what then?" An empty church, of course. When tempted to cut down your church dues, just ask, "Suppose all members began cutting—what then?" An empty treasury, of course. When tempted to complain because others do not run the church according to your notion, just ask, "Suppose others kept aloof and grumbled as I do—what then?" A tumble down church, of course, ready to pass into the hands of the receiver. If there are no such churches, it is because not enough members yield to such temptations.—Lutheran.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than B. O'Connor & Sons, who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the sountry by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Criticism—Just and Unjust.

Since the beginning of the year the Epworth League has been subjected to much adverse criticism. When the statistics of the past year were compiled, it was found that the Methodist Episcopal church had made a net gain in membership over deaths and all losses of less than 20,000. This was startling, since the usual showing in recent years has been from 67,000 to over 100,000 net gain in numbers.

Some have laid this decrease to the charge of the Epworth League and say that the spiritual interests of the church have been hindered by its organization and operation, that the young people have cared for their own services and neglected the regular services of the church.

Others are certain that the League has been helpful to the denominational interests and has done valuable service in the Christian cause. The cause of the decrease is by them found elsewhere and by many it is doubted if any decrease has been seen, but only a crossing from the records of many thousands of members who are not resident in the vicinity of the local church.

Good will come of the discussion beyond doubt. It will spur the members of the League to increased fidelity to Christ and the church. It will call attention to many flaws in our economy, will cause new study of the best methods of work.

Above all this, it is specially desirable to clearly define just what the League is designed to do and what are the limitations of its sphere of influence. To many people it is plain that too much has been expected of it in some quarters and its proper position misunderstood.

Using the Means.

Many would like to be good Christians and possessed of all gentleness and loveliness—at least, they think they would—who never take any measures or use the commonest means to become such. It is one thing to desire the praise and envy the influence of one who is eminently devoted; it is altogether a different thing to love goodness and to possess the spirit of consecration. Whoever longs for the pure and true and craves real love will ever find the path open to the attainment of his soul's longing. Whoever cares more for the applause of men and the title of saint will find it all sufficient for his purpose to pose and act the part. Such a one will never use the means or attain the character of saintliness.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

True prayer never fails of answer. It is devout and seeks to know God's will. It is trustful and believes He will do all, well and wisely. It is earnest and persistent because it seeks soul sympathy from Him.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief.

Walking In the Light.

He who walks with his face toward the Sun of Righteousness will not walk in his own shadow.—Lutheran Observer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B, O'Connor & Sons.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

No other Summer outing appeals so strongly to the people of Western Pennsylvania as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular excursions to the Atlantic seacoast. For years they have been looked forward to as the holiday event of each Summer. The secret of their great popularity is the phenomenally low rate and the high character of the service. The limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of a resort. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md., are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any one of them may be visited under these arrangements.

The dates of the excursions are July 7 and 21, and August 4 and 18. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned dates at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.15 P. M., and arriving at Atlantic City, via the Delaware River Bridge route, at 8.40 P. M., making the run from Pittsburg to the seashore via the only all-rail route in eleven hours and forty-five minutes. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station the following day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Altoona.....	12.35 P. M.	$8.00.
Tyrone.....	12.56 "	7.65.
Huntingdon.....	1.26 "	7.10.
Mount Union.....	f1.44 "	6.75.
Lewistown Junction.....	2.20 "	6.00.
Atlantic City.....Arrive	8.40 "	.....

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 p. m., carrying sleeping cars through to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, 6-15-4t.

The Christian's Is the Eternal Life.

It is perfected by the sufferings and struggles of the present. All things work together for its good. The fire purifies it, the battle gives its power exercise, the darkness makes it to grow the more rapidly and persecution extends its achievements. Living for Christ is the one thing worth living for. —Christian Statesman.

Sick headache, billiousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Morality.

Morality without religion can exist only in theory; in practice one without the other can be naught but, at best, a scientific experiment, an artificial growth, without any lasting strength. —Jewish Voice.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes, "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Extremely So.

It is really a difficult task to communicate to others the knowledge that you do not possess.—American Friend.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A Famous Epigram.

We give advice, but we cannot give the wisdom to profit by it.—La Rochefoucauld.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you surely will have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver, and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at B. O'Connor & Sons' store. 50 cents per bottle.

FOUGHT 200 MEN FOR CIGARETTES.

Cuban Officer Went to a Town Filled With Spanish Soldiers to Get a New Supply.

During the early part of the Cuban rebellion an officer in the patriot army, who is now in New York, wanted a few packages of cigarettes, and to obtain them went openly into a town held by the Spanish soldiers, purchased what he desired and safely retreated, holding at bay, single-handed, 200 Spanish soldiers who attempted to capture him.

This officer is Major Henry E. Brooks, who recently came to New York from Jamaica, where he went to recover from wounds received in battle.

Major Brooks, who was born in the Province of Santiago de Cuba of English parents, was among the first to engage in the insurrection against Spain. When in command of the Cuban forces around Guantanamo, which is about fifty miles east of Santiago de Cuba, he ran out of cigarettes, so he left his command in charge of the next officer in rank and started for Guantanamo to get them. He crossed the long bridge leading into the city and proceeded to a cigar store, which he knew. He had with him his repeating rifle, his revolver and the always present machete. There were several hundred Spanish soldiers quartered in the town, and they had often attempted to capture Brooks, but had always failed. In telling of his adventure in Guantanamo Major Brooks, when seen at the offices of the Cuban delegation, said:

"Yes, I did have a little fun there. You see I wanted some cigarettes and decided to go after them. I got into the town all right and entered the cigar store. I placed my rifle on the counter where it was handy and bought what I wanted. Just after I had placed the cigarettes in my pocket I happened to look toward the door, and there I saw a party of Spanish soldiers drawn up in line. They had their guns pointed at me, and their officer said in Spanish the words which in English mean "hands up." Instead of doing that I grabbed my rifle and let go a shot at the crowd. One of the soldiers dropped, and I rushed out of the door during the excitement and got into the street. The soldiers ran after me, shooting all the time.

"I ran up the long street toward the bridge which leads across the river into the country. The soldiers followed me, shooting as they ran. Their bullets flew wild and did not strike me, but one poor old woman was killed by a shot which was intended for me. The soldiers who had first attempted to capture me were joined by reinforcements until there were at least 200 after me. When I got to the bridge I turned and sent a couple of shots at the crowd, and then started across the bridge, which is long and narrow. Several times I turned around and fired at the soldiers who had attempted to follow me across the bridge, and I rather think I killed a few of them, for I saw some drop. I finally got up into the hills, where I hid behind rocks and took a few more shots at the Spaniards. Then they gave up the chase, and I went back to my men. I got my cigarettes all right, but I am sorry that the poor, innocent old woman was killed."

Among the official Spanish reports at Madrid this adventure of the man who wanted something to smoke is chronicled as a great event of the early part of the war. According to the Spanish historians, a large body of insurgents entered the town of Guantanamo and, after a fierce fight with 200 soldiers, were driven back into the hills.—New York Sun.

Peculiarities of the Eiffel Tower.

The daily movement of the Eiffel Tower, due to expansion and contraction, has been studied by Colonel Bassot, who recently explained to the Academy of Sciences that the expansion of the metallic components of the structure produces a torsion movement from sunrise to sunset which traverses a curve of ten centimeters. This movement is repeated in an inverse direction during the night as the column becomes cooled, so that the lightning rod on the summit of the tower is in constant motion. Colonel Laussedat, director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, being appealed to for confirmation of Colonel Bassot's statement, stated that he had carefully followed Colonel Bassot's investigations, which extended over ten years, and that the results given were perfectly exact. The laws of the expansion and contraction of iron by heat and cold are well known, and the tower simply obeys the physical law of temperature influence. In summer the expansion is superior to that in winter, and the movement reverses at night, owing to contraction due to the cooling down of the mass. But this twisting, this torsion, in no case compromises the solidity of the structure, which is absolute.—Industries and Iron.

An Awful Possibility.

Marie—Don't cry. You must be brave while Jack is away with the army. Remember, the war will soon be over and then he will return to you.

Penelope—Yes; but I'm afraid that before he comes back some other hateful man will marry me.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

A testimonial was presented to C. N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, by the members of the American Protective Tariff League.

In a thunderstorm a bolt of lightning struck the switchboard at Fort Washington, which controls the mines in the Potomac River, exploding three mines and damaging the system. The terrible commotion of the water left no doubt as to what would have been the fate of any boat near when the lightning struck.

The President made the following appointments of cadets at large at the United States Military Academy: Ulysses S. Grant, third, of New York City; Charles S. Hoyt, of Washington, D. C.; Grayson M. P. Murphy, of Philadelphia; Charles F. Smith, son of Major Allen Smith of the First Cavalry; Louis Turtle (alternative), Washington, D. C.

In the Senate Mr. Bate and Mr. Tillman spoke against the Hawaiian annexation resolution, the latter discussing the race problem.

A military telegraph station has been established at Sevilla, Cuba, bringing Washington into direct communication with General Shafter.

Influential business men of New York City sent to the United States Senate a telegram declaring themselves heartily in favor of closer commercial relations with Canada, and urging the Senate to restore the appropriation for the Canadian Commission.

General Shafter reports that only 964 men were engaged in the fight at La Quasina, of whom 500 were rough riders.

By a vote of 133 to 53 the House agreed to the conference report on the Bankruptcy bill, and the bill awaits the signature of President McKinley to become a law.

The Department of State received word that the award in the claim of Nathaniel McKay, an American, against San Domingo, for compensation for a bridge in San Domingo, which was appropriated by the local Government, fixes the amount to be paid Mr. McKay at $74,411 gold.

Hamilton Fish, Jr.'s, father obtained permission at the War Department to take the rough rider's body home from Cuba for burial.

The House passed a bill providing for the pay of volunteers from the date of enlistment, and bills enlarging the ordnance, engineers' and quartermasters' departments of the army.

The Chilean Charge d'Affaires at Washington denies that the battleship O'Higgins has been sold to Spain. He says that Chile does not want to sell the vessel to anybody.

It has been decided by the Navy Department to send Commodore Schley to reinforce Commodore Watson's flying squadron soon after it reaches Spain's coast.

Domestic.

Michael Schwab, who became notorious by reason of his connection with the Anarchists and the Haymarket riots, died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Chicago. The immediate cause of death was starvation, resulting from consumption. Governor Altgelt pardoned him from a life-sentence in prison.

Senator Wellington was defeated in the attempt to replace Norman B. Scott at the head of the Maryland Republican State Committee.

At the commencement exercises of Norwich University at Northfield, Vt., a degree of Master of Military Science was conferred upon Rear-Admiral George Dewey, a graduate of the university.

The United States cruiser Topeka left the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Key West, Fla.

Mrs. Philander Vail, aged sixty years, of Goshen, Conn., was instantly killed at a railroad crossing near Torrington, Conn., by a passenger train. James Bradley, a farm hand, who was driving, was fatally injured. The horse was instantly killed and the wagon demolished. Mrs. Vail was decapitated.

The warships at Newport News, Va., were making ready for active operations.

About seven hundred men for the First Volunteer Engineers have assembled at the Peekskill (N. Y.) camp.

A pair of mules being driven by the young son of Jasper Dickerson plunged into Laurel River, at Laurel, Del., carrying Dickerson with them. A young man who saw the accident rushed to the house, telling Mrs. Dickerson that her son and two mules were drowned. Mrs. Dickerson swooned and fell to the floor dead. Young Dickerson swam ashore. The mules drowned.

Thirteen members of the Passaic County Board of Freeholders, arraigned at Paterson, N. J., for malfeasance in office, pleaded not guilty. Their cases were put over until the September term, and they were held in $1000 bail each.

Governor Jones, of Arkansas, issued a proclamation annulling the Smith Railroad act passed by the Legislature in 1896, granting to the Springfield, Little Rock and Gulf Railway Company 1000 acres of State land. The Governor declares the lands so granted restored to the public domain.

Old John Rooney was found dead in his hovel in Belleville, N. J. In his pockets were found several bank-books. He was worth $30,000, yet rather than buy food he had died of starvation.

A new combination of distillers has been formed in New York City, with a capital of $24,000,000, to work in harmony with the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Dr. Louis Jacob and his son, Daniel, aged eighteen, both dentists of St. Louis, Mo., were drowned at Creve Cœur Lake by the overturning of their boat. Two other men were rescued who had a narrow escape from death.

The Western Rubber and Belting Company, of Chicago, failed, assigning to the Chicago Title and Trust Company. The amount of the liabilities will be less than the assets, which are estimated at $140,000.

Thomas S. Clark, the real estate broker of Dover, Del., has been convicted of aiding and abetting William N. Boggs in the looting of the First National Bank of that town, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5000 and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary at Trenton, N. J., for the term of five years.

Fire destroyed the Bellingham Bay Company's sawmills and new electric light plant at Whatcom, Wash., causing a loss of $450,000 and throwing 400 men out of employment.

Agents of Baron Hirsch's colony at Woodbine, N. J., are turning families from their homes for non-payment of rent. The colonists claim they are paying all they can now and will ultimately settle in full.

The troopship Panther arrived in New York City from Guantanamo. She brought many relics of Spanish defeats.

Ollie Metcalf, colored, supposed to be from Tennessee, thirty-five years old, was tied to a tree by a mob at Rood House, Ill., and so severely flogged that his body was raw from head to foot. Shots were also fired at him, from the effects of which he died.

YANKEE DOODLE'S FIRST FOURTH OF JULY IN CUBA.

THE PORTO RICO CAMPAIGN.

General Brooke to Command Invading Forces and Be Military Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Porto Rico expedition is to be led by Major-General John R. Brooke, now commanding the First Army Corps at Chickamauga, who will be made Military Governor of the island after its capture.

The plans have so far progressed that General Brooke has been selected to command the army of invasion, and has been ordered to get his corps, the First, composed of twenty-seven regiments of volunteers, ready to move to Tampa. From there they will be sent to Santiago preparatory to the movement on San Juan, which will be made from southeastern Cuba as a base. The designation of General Brooke for the Porto Rico enterprise is in accordance with his own wishes and with the relative rank which he holds in the army.

Major-General James H. Wilson, assigned to the unorganized Sixth Corps, will accompany General Brooke. This will leave Major-General James F. Wade, commanding the Third Corps, in charge of the camp at Chickamaugua, which is expected to remain as the main point of mobilization for volunteers under the second levy, as it has been under the first. There are now at Chickamauga nearly fifty regiments of infantry, two regiments and two troops of cavalry, and nine batteries of artillery. The removal of twenty-seven regiments under General Brooke will leave there nearly 25,000 men.

While General Brooke's corps, including 30,000 men, is destined for Porto Rico, it will be sent first to Santiago. As revealed in part from official sources of the highest authenticity, the plan is to make the Porto Rico campaign a continuation, so to speak, of the Santiago enterprise, instead of an independent and separate undertaking.

With the American army in possession of Santiago, it will be made a sort of base for the movement on Porto Rico. Being but a little out of the way of the direct route from Florida to Porto Rico, it is admirably suited, army authorities say, for a half-way station between Tampa and San Juan. With General Merritt in the Philippines and General Brooke in Porto Rico, it will remain for the other ranking Major-General of the regular army, General Miles, to lead the main expedition against Havana when the time comes for the final movement to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba.

THE MANILA EXPEDITIONS.

The Number of Officers and Men Sent to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Secretary of War received a telegram from Major-General Otis, at San Francisco, saying that the three military expeditions which have started for Manila were made up as follows:

First, May 25, 115 officers and 2386 men, General Anderson commanding.

Second, June 16, 158 officers and 3428 men, under command of General Greene.

Third, June 27, 197 officers and 4650 men, in command of General McArthur, making a total of 470 officers and 10,464 men.

Professor Stephens a Thief.

Professor George H. Stephens, who confessed to burning Pardee Hall and other outrages at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., turns out to be a thief of no mean order. While he has admitted he stole some books from the college, it was not until a detective went to his father's home at Heart Lake, Penn., that 127 volumes of classic literature, a key to Pardee Hall, and two other interiorkeys were found. People who had expressed sympathy for him now say he is a thorough scoundrel and should receive the fullest punishment for his crimes.

We Bought Camara's Coal.

While the Spanish ships were seeking permission of the Egyptian Government to take coal at Port Said United States Consular Agent Broadbent quietly bought up all the available coal at that port, 20,000 tons. It is in a good place to be shipped to Dewey or to be utilized for Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron when it enters the Mediterranean.

Maine Democrats in Convention.

The Maine Democracy in State Convention at Bangor adopted unanimously as its platform that of the Chicago Convention of 1896, opposed the present prohibitory law, recommending a repeal of the constitutional amendment, and pledged its support to the prosecution of the present war. The convention unanimously nominated Samuel L. Lord, of Saco, for Governor.

Benton McMillin For Governor.

The Tennessee Democratic State Convention at Chattanooga nominated Congressman Benton McMillin for Governor by acclamation. The platform indorses the Chicago platform on the money question, and urges a vigorous prosecution of the war.

An Ex-Mayor For Governor.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention at St. Paul nominated William Henry Eustis, ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, for Governor, and commended to the incoming Legislature the selection of United States Senator Cushman K. Davis.

Carolines Revolt Against Spain.

The revolt against Spanish rule has extended to the Caroline Islands. The Spanish have only a small garrison there, and as they are unable to send relief the rebels will have no difficulty in obtaining control.

CYCLING NOTES.

Tires irregularly moulded are common.

A too liberal use of oil sometimes causes nuts to work loose.

A bad defect in many low-grade wheels is the poor chain adjustment.

The best way to lean a wheel against anything is with the saddle touching.

There are few wheels which do not get one fall or more during a season.

Filling a tire with a hand pump is one of the worst tasks required of cyclists.

A wheel out of true will carry a rider many miles, but it should not be made to do it.

No sane rider will coast down a steep incline unless a brake is attached to his bicycle.

There are only 300 'cyclists in Constantinople, Turkey, though the population is 1,000,000.

The price of crude rubber has advanced thirty per cent. in England during the past six months.

Bicycles are not playing much of a role in the present campaigns in Cuba and the Philippines.

It is not generally known that the first bicycle built specially for a woman was introduced in England in 1874.

Stockholm, Sweden, has 11,527 wheelmen out of a population of 258,000, or about one for each twenty-two inhabitants.

It is not a bad plan for those who are lucky and do not get punctures to look over their repair kits occasionally.

A point about handle bars is that many experienced wheelmen prefer not to have them fastened as tightly as possible in the head.

The camera and the bicycle are seen together so frequently nowadays that the combination is looked upon as a matter of course by the general public.

Two of the European principalities have appropriated sums for the purchase of bicycles for army service. Saxony has voted 28,728 marks for the purpose and Wurtemburg has appropriated 16,646 marks.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

It's a hard year for base-ball backers.

Louisville has released pitcher Mahaffy.

Donovan easily leads the Pittsburgs in stolen bases.

Gleason, of New York, has taken a big slump in batting.

Griffith, of Chicago, is pitching marvelous ball this year.

Brooklyn has purchased third baseman Magoon, of Brockton.

Hamilton has an easy lead for base stealing honors in the League.

The Washingtons, under Manager Doyle, are practicing bunting daily.

Chicago has decided to sign pitcher Hoffer, released by Baltimore.

The Louisville Club has released catcher Snyder and second baseman Smith.

Van Haltren, of New York, seems to be as strong and fast a player as ever.

Many a recognized great batsman is failing to locate the horseshide this season.

Reitz, of the Washingtons, is hitting better this year than ever he did for the Baltimores.

Hughes, of Baltimore, has shut out more teams this season than any pitcher in the League.

Weyhing is pitching good ball for Washington. His Texas experience was of great benefit to him.

Hoy is batting in better shape for Louisville than he ever did when he wore the Cincinnati uniform.

The Louisville Club has purchased the release of catcher Kittridge from Chicago, thus cutting out New York.

Just think of it! The mighty Rusie has been knocked out of the game on three different occasions this season.

Kansas City's star pitcher, Pardee, has practically been sold to the Pittsburg Club, although he will not join that club until next season.

The Cincinnatis have made over twice as many sacrifice hits as their rivals and they've pulled off many a game by tactics of that sort.

The Brown University team contains two players fast enough for any professional club in third baseman Lander and second baseman Fulz.

Hanlon, of Baltimore, has shifted Jennings back to short field because Demontreville failed to look after that territory in the proper style.

Catcher Wood, of Cincinnati, is one of the few foreign-born players of the National League. He first saw the light of day in Glasgow, Scotland.

McAleer says the low sun and the haze toward the end of the game make it almost impossible for outfielders to see the ball on the Cleveland grounds.

According to the Boston critics Pitcher Willis has the speed of a Whitney and the drop of a Buffinton, and lacks only control to be one of the greatest.

Colonel Pulliam, of Louisville, ascribes the slowness of attendance to the deadening effect of the famous Brush rule. A great many League players agree with Pulliam on that proposition.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Tailors have 300 unions.

Russia has 44,000 coal miners.

Denmark has 88,000 unionists.

Finland has women bricklayers.

Wales contains 460 tinplate mills.

At Chicago 1600 woodworkers struck.

Denver cooks struck for a six-day week.

The blacklist cost an Ohio railroad $5000.

The F. of L. embraces sixty-seven national unions.

Chicago Building Trades oppose a parade on Labor Day.

The common laborer in the Philippines receives ten cents a day.

The Frankton (Ind.) Clerks' Union has succeeded in getting all stores closed Sundays.

A silk factory in which only women are employed has been opened in a suburb of London.

The unemployed at Hamilton, Ontario, may work in the city quarry at fifteen cents per hour.

The mason contractors of Buffalo, N. Y., have granted the eight-hour day to their 1800 employes.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has 538 subdivisions with a membership of 32,000.

German engine-drivers receive a gold medal and $500 for every ten years of service without accident.

Forty-four public labor registries in Germany furnished situations for 20,891 persons in the month of April this year.

The Ladies' Union Label League of Covington, Ky., has a membership of 600, nearly all of them being wives and sisters of union men.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

27

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 1⅝c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	24,337
Condensed milk, cans	123
Cream, cans	795

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	—	@	17
Firsts	16	@	16½
Thirds to seconds	13½	@	15½
State—Thirds to firsts	13½	@	16
State Dairy tubs, extras	15½	@	16
Imitation Creamery	12	@	14½
Factory, fresh firsts	12¼	@	12½
Low grades	10½	@	11½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	7¾	@	7¾
Small	7½	@	8
Part skims, good to prime	3½	@	4
Full skims	—	@	2

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	13
Jersey—Fancy	13½	@	14
Western—Choice	12½	@	13
Southern—Choice	11½	@	12
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	—	@	1 50
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 25
Pea, choice, 1897	—	@	1 20
Red kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	2 00
White kidney, choice, 1897	1 50	@	1 55
Yellow eye	1 45	@	1 50
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	2 00
Green peas, bags	60	@	70

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Southern, green, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Strawberries, ₱ qt	4	@	10
Gooseberries, ₱ qt	3	@	6
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	8	@	12
Blackberries, ₱ qt	5	@	10
Cherries, ₱ lb	3	@	7
Raspberries, ₱ pt	4	@	7
Watermelons, ₰ 100	10 00	@	30 00
Peaches, ₱ carrier	75	@	1 25
Plums, Botan, ₱ carrier	1 75	@	2 00

HOPS.

State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	16
1896, prime	—	@	7
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	16
Good to prime	12	@	13
Old odds	2	@	3½

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	14½	@	18
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	7½
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	50
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Chickens, Phila	15	@	25
Western, dry picked	17	@	19
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	9
Ducks, Western	6	@	8
L. I., spring, ₱ lb	—	@	10½
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	4	@	6
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	77½
Clover mixed	45	@	55
Straw—Long rye	25	@	40
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	25	@	30

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, old, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Southern, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Chili, white, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbages, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Onions, Egyptian, ₱ bag	2 50	@	2 60
Southern, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag	1 00	@	1 50
Egg plant, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 25
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	50	@	1 50
String beans, ₱ basket	1 50	@	2 00
Squash, Southern, ₱ crate	75	@	1 00
Turnips, white, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Celery, ₱ case	1 00	@	3 00
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	—	@	50
Asparagus, ₱ doz	50	@	2 50
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Cucumbers, S. C., ₱ basket	1 25	@	2 00
Cauliflower, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 60	@	4 75
Spring Patents	4 65	@	5 00
Wheat—Sept	—	@	—
No. 2 Red	—	@	86
Corn—No. 2	—	@	36⅜
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	28
Track mixed	25	@	26½
Rye—Western	46	@	51
Barley—Feeding	33½	@	33¾
Lard—City steam	5.00c	@	5.10c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8¼
Calves, city dressed	8	@	9½
Country dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 25	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 75	@	7 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	4 45
Country dressed	5	@	7

LAST MANILA EXPEDITION.

Securing Transportation For 10,000 Troops Now at San Francisco.

With the departure of the third set of transports and the sailing of Major-General Merritt, the Government officials will now turn their attention to securing transportation to Manila for the 10,000 men still at San Francisco. For the fourth expedition only two vessels have so far been secured—the City of Puebla and the Peru—and these ships are now being fitted up.

Judging by the time taken to fit up the ships which have sailed, it is not expected that the Puebla, Peru, Alameda, and Acapulco will leave before July 10. The four ships will accommodate about 3600 soldiers, and if the Government intends to send the balance of General Merritt's army to Manila without waiting for the first transports to return here, the problem can be solved only by taking ships which could safely journey to Honolulu and transferring the soldiers at the islands to ships returning from the Philippines.

Pennsylvania Democrats Nominate.

The Democratic State Convention met at Altoona, Penn., and nominated the following candidates: Governor, George A. Jenks, of Jefferson County; Lieutenant-Governor, William H. Sowden, of Lehigh. An effort to insert a plank reaffirming the Chicago platform was defeated by a vote of 238 to 184, the controlling influence in the convention preferring that the platform should relate entirely to State issues. Aside from a brief paragraph supporting the Government in its position in the war with Spain, the platform relates entirely to misrule in the State and the steps that should be taken to produce a change.

Spain Calls Out Reserves.

The Spanish Government has called out 26,000 more men, the last classes of reserves, for service in Spain.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "A Glorious Rest"—This World's Wealth Can Give No Permanent Satisfaction—It is Only in Heaven That Surcease From Sorrow Comes.

TEXT: "Arise ye, and depart; for this is not your rest."—Micah 2: 10.

This was the drum-beat of a prophet who wanted to rouse his people from their oppressed and sinful condition; but it may just as properly be uttered now as then. Bells, by long exposure and much ringing, lose their clearness of tone; but this rousing bell of the Gospel strikes in as clear a tone as when it first rang on the air.

As far as I can see, your great want and mine is rest. From the time we enter life, a great many vexations and annoyances take after us. We have our holidays and our seasons of recreation and quiet, but where is the man in this world who has found entire rest? The fact is that God did not make this world to rest in. A ship might as well go down off Cape Hatteras to find smooth water as a man in this world to find quiet. From the way that God has strewn the thorns, and hung the clouds, and sharpened the tusks; from the colds that distress us, and the heats that smite us, and the pleurisies that stab us, and the fevers that consume us, I know that He did not make this world as a place to loiter in. God does everything successfully; and this world would be very different if it were intended for us to lounge in. It does right well for a few years. Indeed, it is magnificent! Nothing but infinite wisdom and goodness could have mixed this beverage of water, or hung up these brackets of stars, or trained these voices of rill, and bird, and ocean—so that God has but to lift His hand, and the whole world breaks forth into orchestra. But after all, it is only the splendors of a king's highway, over which we are to march on to eternal conquests.

You and I have seen men who tried to rest here. They builded themselves great stores. They gathered around them the patronage of merchant princes. The voice of their bid shook the money markets. They had stock in the most successful railroads, and in safe-deposit vaults great rolls of Government securities. They had emblazoned carriages, high-mettled steeds, footmen, plate that confounded lords and senators who sat at their table, tapestry on which floated the richest designs of foreign looms, splendor of canvas on the walls, exquisiteness of music rising among pedestals of bronze, and dropping, soft as light, on snow of sculpture. Here let them rest. Put back the embroidered curtain, and shake up the pillow of down. Turn out the lights. It is eleven o'clock at night. Let slumber drop upon the eyelids, and the air float through the half-opened lattice, drowsy with mid-summer perfume. Stand back, all care, anxiety and trouble! But no! they will not stand back. They rattle the lattice. They look under the canopy. With rough touch they startle his pulses. They cry out at twelve o'clock at night, "Awake, man; how can you sleep when things are so uncertain? What about those stocks? Hark to the tap of that fire-bell: it is your district! How if you should die soon? Awake, man! Think of it! Who will get your property when you are gone? What will they do with it? Wake up! Riches sometimes take wings. How if you should get poor? Wake up!" Rising on one elbow, the man of fortune looks out into the darkness of the room, and wipes the dampness from his forehead and says, "Alas! For all this scene of wealth and magnificence—no rest!"

I passed down a street of a city with a merchant. He knew all the finest houses on the street. He said, "There is something the matter in all these houses. In that one it is conjugal infelicity. It that one, a dissipated son. In that, a dissolute father. In that, an idiot child. In that, the prospect of bankruptcy." This world's wealth can give no permanent satisfaction. This is not your rest.

You and I have seen men try in another direction. A man says, "If I could only rise to such and such a place of renown; if I could only gain that office; if I could only get the stand and have my sentiments met with one good round of hand-clapping applause; if I could only write a book that would live, or make a speech that would thrill, or do an action that would resound!" The tide turns in his favor. His name is on ten thousand lips. He is bowed to, sought after and advanced. Men drink his health at great dinners. At his fiery words the multitudes huzza! From galleries of beauty they throw garlands. From housetops as he passes in long procession, they shake out the national standards. Let him rest. It is eleven o'clock at night. On pillows stuffed with a nation's praise let him lie down. Hush! all disturbant voices. In his dream let there be hoisted a throne, and across it march a coronation. Hush! Hush!

"Wake up!" says a rough voice. "Political sentiment is changing. How if you should lose this place of honor! Wake up! The morning papers are to be full of denunciation. Hearken to the execrations of those who once caressed you. By tomorrow night there will be multitudes sneering at the words which last night you expected would be universally admired. How can you sleep when everything depends upon the next turn of the great tragedy? Up man! Off of this pillow!" The man, with head yet hot from his last oration, starts up suddenly, looks out upon the night, but sees nothing except the flowers, which lie upon his stand, or the scroll from which he read his speech, or the books from which he quoted his authorities, and goes to his desk to finish his neglected correspondence, or to pen an indignant line to some reporter, or sketch the plan of a public defense against the assaults of the people. Happy when he got his first lawyer's brief; exultant when he triumphed over his first political rival; yet sitting on the very top of all that this world offers of praise, he exclaims: "No rest! no rest!"

The very world that now applauds will soon hiss. That world said of the great Webster, "What a statement! What wonderful exposition of the Constitution! A man fit for any position!" That same world said, after awhile, "Down with him! He is an office-seeker. He is a sot. He is a libertine. Away with him!" And there is no peace for the man until he lays down his broken heart in the grave at Marshfield. While Charles Matthews was performing in London, before immense audiences, one day a worn-out and gloomy man came into a doctor's shop, saying, "Doctor, what can you do for me?" The doctor examined his case and said, "My advice is that you go and see Charles Matthews." "Alas! Alas!" said the man, "I myself am Charles Matthews." Jeffrey thought that if he could only be judge, that would be the making of him; got to be judge, and cursed the day in which he was born. Alexander wanted to submerge the world with his greatness; submerged it, and then drank himself to death because he could not stand the trouble. Burns thought he would give everything if he could win the favor of courts and princes; won it, and amid the shouts of a great entertainment, when poets, and orators, and duchesses were adoring his genius, wished that he could creep back into the obscurity in which he dwelt on the day when he wrote of the

"Daisy, wee modest, crimson-tipped flower."

Napoleon wanted to make all Europe tremble at his power; made it tremble, then died, his entire military achievements dwindling down to a pair of military boots which he insisted on having on his feet when dying. At Versailles I saw a picture of Napoleon in his triumphs. I went into another room and saw a bust of Napoleon as he appeared at St. Helena; but oh, what grief and anguish in the face of the latter! The first was Napoleon in triumph, the last was Napoleon with his heart broken. How they laughed and cried when silver-tongued Sheridan, in the mid-day of prosperity, harangued the people of Britain; and how they howled at and execrated him when, outside of the room where his corpse lay, his creditors tried to get his miserable bones and sell them.

This world for rest? "Aha!" cry the waters, "no rest here—we plunge to the sea." "Aha!" cry the mountains, "no rest here—we crumble to the plain." "Aha!" cry the towers, "no rest here—we follow Babylon, and Thebes, and Nineveh into the dust." No rest for the flowers; they fade. No rest for the stars; they die. No rest for man; he must work, toil, suffer, and slave.

Now, for what have I said all this? Just to prepare you for the text: "Arise ye and depart; for this is not your rest." I am going to make you a grand offer. Some of you remember that when gold was discovered in California, large companies were made up and started off to get their fortune, and a year ago for the same purpose hundreds dared the cold of Alaska. Today I want to make up a party for the land of God. I hold in my hand a deed from the Proprietor of the estate, in which He offers to all who will join the company ten thousand shares of infinite value, in a city whose streets are gold, whose harps are gold, whose crowns are gold. You have read of the Crusaders—how that many thousands of them went to conquer the Holy Sepulchre. I ask you to join a grander crusade—not for the purpose of conquering the sepulchre of a dead Christ, but for the purpose of reaching the throne of a living Jesus. When an army is to be made up, the recruiting officer examines the volunteers; he tests their eyesight; he sounds their lungs; he measures their stature; they must be just right, or they are rejected. But there shall be no partiality in making up this army of Christ. Whatever your moral or physical stature, whatever your dissipations, whatever your crimes, whatever your weaknesses, I have a commission from the Lord Almighty to make up this regiment of redeemed souls, and I cry, "Arise ye, and depart; for this is not your rest." Many of you have lately joined this company, and my desire is that you all may join it. Why not? You know in your own hearts' experience that what I have said about this world is true—that it is no place to rest in. There are hundreds here weary—oh, how weary—weary with sin; weary with trouble; weary with bereavement. Some of you have been pierced through and through. You carry the scars of a score of conflicts, in which you have bled at every pore; and you sigh, "Oh, that I had the wings of a dove, that I might fly away and be at rest!" You have taken the cup of this world's pleasures and drunk it to the dregs, and still the thirst claws at your tongue, and the fever strikes to your brain. You have chased Pleasure through every valley, by every stream, amid every brightness, and under every shadow; but just at the moment when you were all ready to put your hand upon the rosy, laughing sylph of the wood, she turned upon you with the glare of a fiend and the eye of a satyr, her locks adders, and her breath the chill damp of a grave. Out of Jesus Christ no rest. No voice to silence the storm. No light to kindle the darkness. No dry dock to repair the split bulwark.

But there are some of you who want to hear about the land where they never have any heart-breaks and no graves are dug. Where are your father and mother? The most of you are orphans. I look around, and where I see one man who has parents living I see ten who are orphans. Where are your children? Where I see one family circle that is unbroken, I see three or four that have been desolated. One lamb gone out of this fold; one flower plucked from that garland; one golden link broken from that chain; here a bright light put out, and there another, and yonder another. With such griefs how are you to rest? Will there ever be a power that can attune that silent voice or kindle the lustre of that closed eye, or put spring and dance into that little foot? When we bank up the dust over the dead, is the sod never to be broken? Is the cemetery to hear no sound but the tire of the hearse wheel, or the tap of the bell at the gate as the long processions come in with their awful burdens of grief? Is the bottom of the grave gravel and the top dust? No! no! no! The tomb is only a place where we wrap our robes about us for a pleasant nap on our way home. The swellings of Jordan will only wash off the dust of the way. From the top of the grave we catch a glimpse of the towers glinted with the sun that never sets.

Into that rest how many loved ones have gone! Some put down the work of midlife, feeling they could hardly be spared from the store or shop for a day, but are to be spared from it forever. Some went in old age. One came tottering on his staff, and used to sit at the foot of the pulpit, his wrinkled face radiant with the light that falls from the throne of God. Another having lived a life of Christian consistency here, ever busy with kindnesses for her children, her heart full of that meek and quiet spirit that is in the sight of God of great price, suddenly her countenance was transfigured, and the gate was opened, and she took her place amid that great cloud of witnesses that hover about the throne!

Glorious consolation! They are not dead. You cannot make me believe they are dead. They have only moved on. With more love than that with which they greeted us on earth, they watch us from their high place, and their voices cheer us in our struggle for the sky. Hail, spirits blessed! now that ye have passed the flood and won the crown. With weary feet we press up the shining way, until in everlasting reunion we shall meet again. Oh! won't it be grand when, our conflicts done and our partings over, we shall clasp hands, and cry out, "This is Heaven?"

By the thrones of your departed kindred, by their gentle hearts, and the tenderness and love with which they call you from the skies, I beg you start on the high road to heaven. In the everlasting rest may we all meet.

One of the old writers wished he could have seen three things: Rome in its prosperity; Paul preaching; Christ in the body. I have three wishes: First—To see Christ in glory, surrounded by His redeemed. Second—To see Christ in glory, surrounded by His redeemed. Third—To see Christ in glory, surrounded by His redeemed.

When on my new fledged wings I rise,
To tread those shores beyond the skies,
I'll run through every golden street,
And ask each blissful soul I meet—
Where is the God whose praise ye sing?
O! lead me, stranger, to your King.

SUCCOR FOR GEN. LINARES

Pando Hurries Reinforcements to Santiago's Commandant.

ADVANCE OF THE INVADERS.

Activity of General Shafter — Bridging Streams, Making Roads, and Hurrying Guns and Supplies to the Front—The March of Pando's Army—Conduct of Our Cuban Allies.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, via Kingston, Jamaica (By Cable).—From two Cuban officers picked up by the Vixen it has been learned that General Pando is moving eastward from Manzanillo, with 8700 Spanish troops, for the purpose of assisting General Linares and the beleaguered city of Santiago de Cuba.

The Cubans had come to Aserraderos in small boats with dispatches from General Rios for Admiral Sampson and General Rabi. They report that General Pando has with him seven battalions, many cattle and a pack train with provisions. He left Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba,

GENERAL LINARES.

(The Spanish General in command of the forces protecting Santiago.)

on June 22 to relieve General Linares. The Spaniards were moving at the rate of twelve miles a day when the messengers left. The Cubans have a small force hanging on the Spanish flank and rear and harassing General Pando's troops at every step.

Manzanillo is 127 miles west of Santiago de Cuba, and the roads are in bad condition. The Cubans say that if General Pando reaches his goal it will be with less than half the force he started with. The insurgents who are harassing him number only about two hundred men, but in the passes and in the bush they are at a great advantage.

General Shafter had with him at this time before the assault on Santiago only eighteen thousand men, including Duffield's brigade, which was hurried to him in good time. He could also count on 5000 insurgents under Generals Garcia and Rabi. The combined forces numbered but 23,000 men.

General Linares, the War Department understands, has in and around Santiago 14,000 men. Reinforcements will reach him very soon by forced marches—10,000 who started from Holguin and 8000 on their way to Santiago from Manzanillo.

A junction of these forces means the formation of a Spanish army under General Linares of 32,000 men. In this event Shafter's force would be out-numbered by 13,000 men.

A force of about 5000 Cubans is guarding the roads between Manzanillo and Santiago to prevent Pando from proceeding. They are fairly well armed and will probably make a stand-up fight.

The delay in the attack upon Santiago was caused by the inability of the Commissaries of Subsistence to keep pace with the army in its advance upon the city. The condition of the roads, or rather, the absence of roads over which vehicles can pass, rendered it impossible to forward supplies until the engineers had prepared the way. But the engineers, assisted by such pacificos as could be pressed into service, accomplished wonders. Serviceable bridges were thrown across all the waterways and deep ravines, and a good military road was constructed where a week ago was only a mountain path affording perilous footing to men in single file.

The delay has been utilized to good advantage. Although the Cubans affect to have a thorough knowledge of the country and the trails, nothing is taken for granted, and the commanding officers are ascertaining the real conditions for themselves. The whole country, front and flank, is being thoroughly reconnoitred, and an accurate map has been made by the engineers. Much of the information thus ob-

SPANISH OUTPOST NEAR SANTIAGO, SHOWING BARBED WIRE TROCHA.

tained will be of inestimable advantage from a strategic point of view.

The Cubans under General Castillo are doing commendable work as advance pickets. They are thrown out, day and night, for half a mile to a mile in advance of the American pickets, along the front and flanks, thus forming a double cordon about the army.

Strict orders have also been issued about eating the great variety of tropical fruits, mangoes, oranges, etc., with which the woods abound. The only exception is in the case of milk from green cocoanuts, which is considered healthy and refreshing, and limes. Some of our men made themselves sick by eating fruit.

The boys at the front are cheerful in spite of the excessive heat and hard fare, which thus far has been confined exclusively to coffee, hard-tack and bacon, a diet hardly suited for the climate.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 10.

Lesson Text: "Elijah the Prophet," I Kings xvii., 1-16—Golden Text: I Kings xvii., 16—Commentary on the Day's Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "As the Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand." This is the first recorded word of Elijah the prophet, as he comes to Ahab with his message from God. This is that Ahab who did more to provoke the Lord God of Israel to anger than all the kings of Israel that were before him (chapter xvi., 33).

2. "And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying." A true man of God receives his message from God and delivers it for God, seeking only to please God. While he must of necessity stand before people to deliver his message, he does not aim to please people, but like Paul says, "As we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God Who trieth our hearts" (I Thess. ii., 4; Gal. i., 10).

3. "Get thee hence and turn thee eastward and hide thyself by the brook Cherith, that is before Jordan." It is a great thing, perhaps the greatest thing, in the life of a child of God to learn to live alone with God. Our Lord Jesus was much alone with His Father, both in the humble home in Nazareth and after He entered upon His public work.

4. "And it shall be that thou shalt drink of the brook, and I have commanded the ravens to feed thee there." When we are on the Lord's business and just where He would have us to be, all our temporal needs are sure to be supplied (Math. vi., 33). We shall always find "that which we have need of day by day without fail" (Ezra vi., 9).

5. "So he went and did according unto the word of the Lord." Willing and obedient is always the way of blessing (Isa. i., 19). Elijah asked no questions and made no suggestions, but simply obeyed. God has as clear a plan for each of us as He had for Elijah, and if we are only willing and obedient He will guide us in it.

6. "And the ravens brought him bread and flesh in the morning and bread and flesh in the evening, and he drank of the brook." We are not to have fellowship with that which is in God's sight unclean or seek help from the ungodly, but if He commands the unclean to minister unto us we are to accept all things as from Him and be thankful (I Thess. v., 18).

7. "And it came to pass after awhile that the brook dried up because there had been no rain in the land." If Elijah had depended upon the brook, he would naturally feel discouraged as he saw it growing less and less day by day, but depending upon God he could say, "All my springs are in Thee" (Ps, lxxxvii., 7). "O Christ, Thou art my fountain ever flowing, and my sweet wayside brook is Thine and mine." He is El Shaddai, the mighty God who is all sufficient (Gen. xvii., 1).

8. "And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying." We need a fresh word from the Lord for every occasion. What He told us to do last time may not be His message for us next time, even though the circumstances may be very similar. See II Sam. v., 19, 23. We must wait on our God continually and trust in Him with all our heart and lean not to our own understanding, then we shall always be sure of guidance (Hos. xii., 6; Prov. iii., 5; Isa. xxx., 21). We must gather manna fresh every morning.

9. "Arise, get thee to Zarephath, which belongeth to Zidon, and dwell there. Behold, I have commanded a widow woman there to sustain thee." These are his new orders. God has been watching his child, and doubtless Elijah had communion with God every day.

10. "So he arose and went to Zarephath." And there was the widow woman at the gate of the city gathering sticks, and he asked her to bring him a drink of water. Perhaps as the Lord whispered to Samuel, "Behold the man" (I Sam. ix., 17), He may have whispered to Elijah, "This is the woman of whom I told thee."

11. "And as she was going to fetch it he called to her and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thine hand." His wants were not many, either in the way of food or raiment. He did not live to eat, but to do the will of God. Like our Lord Jesus, his meat was to do the will of Him that sent him, and he knew that bread would be given him and his water would be sure. It is a good thing to learn to be content in any state whether full or hungry (Phil. iv., 11, 12).

12. "And she said, As the Lord thy God liveth, I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel and a little oil in a cruse." This is her pitiful story, with the added item that when she and her son had eaten this she expected they would have to die. Perhaps her poor heart was saying, "Hath God forgotten to be gracious?" and she was wondering what some of His promises could mean. It was surely her extremity and His opportunity, for God helps those who cannot help themselves (Ps. lxxii., 12).

13. "And Elijah said unto her: Fear not. Go and do as thou hast said. But make me thereof a little cake first and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and for thy son." It was not a very abundant welcome for the man of God, and some would feel that there was a great mistake somewhere. But one who had been ministered unto by ravens would not be apt to faint in this emergency.

14. "For thus saith the Lord God of Israel, The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail, until the day that the Lord sendeth rain upon the earth." The God of Israel had fed millions of people for forty years with bread from heaven. He had brought water out of the rock for them. He had divided the Red sea and the Jordan. He is the Creator of heaven and earth, and there is nothing too wonderful for Him (Jer. xxxii., 17, 27).

15. "And she went and did according to the saying of Elijah, and she and he and her house did eat many days." The margin says "a full year." Faith just believes what God says without any other evidence, or in spite of all seeming evidence to the contrary, and acts accordingly.

16. "And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which He spake by Elijah." But suppose, if possible, that she had refused to share it, what then? There had been no increase. Are you sharing all you have with others or are you saying, "I have not enough for me and mine, and giving to others is out of the question."

Hard places give the Lord a chance to show His power, and in the next incident we see that He is the resurrection and the life, and the son given back from the dead would be more to his mother than if he had not died. The word of the Lord is truth.—Lesson Helper.

Y. M. C. A. in the Navy.

Secretary of the Navy Long has granted permission to the Army Christian Comission of the Young Men's Christian Association to take up the same work in the navy that it is carrying on in the army.

MERRITT OFF TO MANILA.

The Military Governor of the Philippines Sails From San Francisco.

SUMMARY OF HIS PROCLAMATION

Merritt Will Hasten to Manila Without the Transports — His Proclamation Promises a Stable Government and Religious Freedom—Artillery and Signal Corps With the Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special). — The speedy steamer Newport, bearing Major-General Wesley Merritt, Military Governor of the Philippines, and his staff, besides the Astor Light Battery and Companies H and K of the Third United States Artillery and detachments from the Signal Corps, is now on his way to Manila. Great crowds gathered to witness the departure of the vessel.

The Newport will make an effort to overtake the third fleet of transports, which sailed on Monday, after the fleet reaches Honolulu, where the vessels will coal and take on fresh supplies before proceeding. General Merritt is very anxious to avoid any encounter with any vessel of the Spanish navy and will issue orders to the fleet at Honolulu to make all possible speed. It is probable that the Newport will not wait for the other vessels of the fleet at Honolulu, but will proceed with as little delay as possible to Manila.

General Merritt expects to reach Manila by July 25 or August 1. Before his arrival General Greene will have consulted with Admiral Dewey as to the advisability of making a joint attack on Manila. General Merritt's installation as Governor-General will be attended with as little ceremony as possible. In his proclamation he will assure the people that forms of worship and churches will not be interfered with and that property is not to be confiscated. The General has requested the War Department to appoint Major T. L. Rathbone as his personal representative in San Francisco.

Speaking of his probable course on reaching Manila, General Merritt said this morning: "I am anxious to arrive at the seat of action as soon as possible. We should arrive at Manila about July 25, and certainly not later than the last day of that month. My instructions to General MacArthur, in charge of the ships that sailed on Monday, were to hasten to Honolulu as fast as steam could take him. Vessels of his fleet are to coal without delay, and we will meet him at the islands and then resume the voyage to Manila.

"The condition in which I will find affairs at the islands when I arrive will not influence my plan of campaign. When General Greene left, his instructions were to the

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT.

(He has sailed from San Francisco to occupy his post as Military Governor of the Philippines.)

effect that if after conference with Admiral Dewey he thought it best to take possession of the islands, he should proceed to do so. I am no glutton for military glory, and would be pleased to hear that Greene had distinguished himself. I shall take possession with as little display of either force or ceremony as possible.

"My first official act will be the issuance of a proclamation from the United States Government, setting forth our position regarding the Philippines. This is intended to relieve the minds of the people and inform them of the object of our errand. The proclamation has already been prepared and has been translated into Spanish. It will be printed in the papers and will receive wide distribution. We wish to correct the impression spread by the Spaniards and their emissaries that we are going to harass the islanders and interfere with their religious customs."

GERMAN LANDING AT MANILA.

Consented to by Washington and is in Accordance With Precedent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley will brook no interference by Germany in the Philippines. But the landing of German marines to protect the Consulate at Manila is not objected to by this Government. In fact, it was agreed upon by the German Ambassador and Secretary Day last week.

Ambassador von Holleben assured Secretary Day that his Government will preserve strict neutrality and hopes the amicable relations between the two countries will not be disturbed by irresponsible statements cabled from abroad.

During the bombardment of Alexandria by the British the United States warships landed marines and sailors to protect our Consulate and citizens. This has been done frequently in South American revolutions.

The President and Administration officials were pleased at the news just received from Admiral Dewey, showing that he does not consider he is in any danger and is apparently satisfied with the situation.

Augusti's Family Well Treated.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—General Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, declares that the family of Captain-General Augusti, who are prisoners in his hands, are at Panpanga and are well treated. The Government has telegraphed to Captain-General Augusti, at Manila, to resist to the end, as the voyage of Admiral Camara will be expedited.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

"Our Country, right or wrong; may she always be right, but right or wrong our country."

CALVIN.

Mrs. S. H. Pheasant is still improving.

Mr. Bolinger, of Robertsdale, is visiting S. L. Glasgow.

William Taylor and sister, Clara, of Latta Grove, were Sunday visitors.

J. W. Hoover and Samuel G. Steel was in Cassville on Monday on business.

D. K. Coder made a business trip to the upper end of the county on Monday.

Isaac Oakman and family visited at the home of Jacob David over Sunday.

A. M. Dell, of Mapleton, was shaking hands with his old neighbors on Saturday evening.

Grant Cornelius and wife visited friends in Smith valley the latter part of last week.

On Sunday morning at 8.30 the thermometer registered in the sun 134 degrees and 104 in the shade.

The wheat harvest is well under way and by the last of this week will be over. The dry weather has about ruined the oats crop.

The Fourth was very quiet in this place until evening, when young America made things lively with the usual roar of fire crackers in honor of Sampson's victory.

Amos Beatty and wife visited at the home of Mrs. Beatty's father, Mr. Stumbaugh, of Cole's valley. Mr. Stumbaugh is seriously ill with cancer, dropsy and heart disease.

John M. Stever and Lewis Mierley, while out in the barrens one day last week, came across a pile of rattle snakes. Stever went at them much as Dewey at Manila harbor, and when the battle ended John had laid out seven rattlers measuring in length 19 feet 8 inches and some measured 9¾ inches in circumference each. Only one snake was permitted to escape. About eighteen years ago Stever and his father-in-law, Lewis Corbin, killed 16 rattle snakes within a few feet of the place where he killed the last lot.

TROUGH CREEK.

Our roads are in prime condition for nice driving with the exception of a few loose large gravel that might be thrown out.

There is considerable complaint among the farmers of the wheat that promised so well not being well filled. A somewhat limited examination convinces me that their fears are not groundless. It doesn't handle right.

The coming wagon is coming to the front in this valley. W. W. Wright, Curtis Greenland and C. M. Glasgow each have gotten a four inch tread recently and more will follow. Then we will have better roads, even with the old method of repairing.

Our supervisor has done a good thing by putting in sixteen feet or more of tile where the short little bridge was between the Crotsley residence and the postoffice, that we have called attention to so often, and further by putting the tile in the right place. No need of any more accidents at that point. If he puts in a tile culvert at the foot of the mountain at Pine Grove where the bridge now is that is in bad condition more than half the time, we shall have nothing more to say until we see something to say about. Your correspondent remembers when what was called a catechism was gotten up which gave every man in the community a raking up except your venerable townsman Levi Wright. The parties wrote him a note stating that they considered him too much of a gentleman to be classed with those named in the catechism, but if he failed to clean up his fence rows they would have him turned off the farm. Now, I don't propose to have anyone turned off their farm, but if some of the farmers of our valley don't stop hauling so much hay and straw off their farms they will turn themselves off by impoverishing their land to such an extent that they will have to seek some other occupation for a livelihood.

CASSVILLE.

The sick folks are all convalescing slowly.

Mrs. Mary Green spent Sunday with her parents in this place.

Miss Flora Green is visiting her brother, Elba, who lives in West Virginia.

Work has begun on the M. P. parsonage under the management of Rev. Hall.

Miss Kittie Adams, daughter of Rev. Adams, of Newport, is visiting friends in this place and is the guest of Dr. A. J. Hamilton.

Dr. Graham and wife, of Washington, D. C., have opened their summer house at this place, where they will remain until September.

The Children's Day services in the M. E. church were a success. The little folks were well trained, and the exercises throughout were good.

Dr. Sallie Whiteside, who has been in Baltimore several weeks, has again returned to Cassville and will visit her many friends during the hot season.

Children's Day was very appropriately observed in the Lutheran church. The program was well rendered and the decorations were elaborate and effective.

Rev. Russell Hyssong and family have returned to their home in Mahaffey, after spending a few weeks with parents and friends. Mr. Hyssong preached in the M. E. church to a large and attentive audience.

Among the recent visitors to our village we notice our friend, Horace T. Henderson, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Frain, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Nellie Kauffman, of Mapleton, and Miss Bertha Wentzel, of Bellwood.

Flags are being displayed in front of the residences of some of our patriotic citizens. It is eminently proper and should be more generally practiced. It is but a small act, but it inspires patriotism, a principle that should be kept burning on the altar of every true American heart.

MILL CREEK.

I. N. Gorsuch is quite ill at present writing.

Dr. G. W. Simpson and wife spent the Fourth at Newport.

John Weimer went to Lewistown and back on his wheel last week.

Samuel A. Goodman was a visitor at his parents here during the week.

Dr. B. E. Himes, of Newton Hamilton, visited his home here on Sunday.

Warren Souders, of Summit, is spending some time with relatives is this locality.

Jennie Sowers went to Altoona Saturday to spend part of the summer with her grandma.

Ward McDonald departed on Saturday morning for Lake Hopatcong, N. J., where he will stay during the summer.

Quite a number of persons of our town attended the picnic at Mapleton on the Fourth. All report a good time.

The Brady township schools were let on Saturday last. The following teachers were elected: Mill Creek, advanced, Mr. Wible, of Mapleton, primary, Miss Iddings; Centre, Mr. Wible; Lane's, Chalmers Simpson; Roxbury, E. U. Hamilton. A young lady from Orbisonia, whose name we have not learned, teaches Concord.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low-Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington: July 21, August 4 and 18, and September 1, 15 and 29. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport, and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-6-7t.

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Erly Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

PENNSYLVANIA CHAUTAUQUA.

Reduced Rates to Mt. Gretna via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 1 to August 4, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets to the general public on June 20 to August 4, good to return until August 10, inclusive, from stations on its line in Pennsylvania, and from Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., and Canandaigua, N. Y., and principal intermediate stations, to Mt. Gretna and return, at reduced rates. 6-29 2t

Reduced Rates to Buffalo via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Baptist Young People's International Convention.

For the International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, to be held at Buffalo July 14 to 17, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all ticket stations on its line to Buffalo and return at rate of *Single fare for the round trip.* Tickets will be sold July 12 to 15 and will be good to return until July 19, except that by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Buffalo on July 17, 18 or 19, and the payment of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Buffalo to September 1, 1898.

Special train will leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 9.30 A. M., July 13, Frazer 10.10 A. M., Lancaster 11.25 A. M., Harrisburg 12.35 P. M., Sunbury 2.00 P. M., and Williamsport 3.10 P. M. Passengers from other points desiring to use special train can use regular trains to junction points. 1t

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the financial condition of Mapleton borough school district for the year ending June, 1898.

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, school fund.

DR.		
To amt. from 1896-7	$ 27 53	
" " " collector	525 78	
" " of appropriation	606 40	
CR.		
By vouchers		1086 49
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer.		21 73
Balance Dr.		51 49
	1159 71	1159 71
Balance in Treasury	51 49	
Outstanding order	100 00	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, of special school fund for year 1896-7.

DR.		
To amt. from collector	155 08	
CR.		
By vouchers		114 48
" 2 per cent. as treasurer.		2 29
Balance Dr.		38 31
	155 08	155 08
Cash in Treasury	38 31	
Outstanding bond	102 00	

Secretary's report of Mapleton borough school district for year ending June 1, 1898.

No. of schools, 4. Average No. of months taught, 7. No. of male teachers, 2; female, 2. Average salary of male teachers, $36.25; female, $28.75. No. of male scholars, 74; female, 66; average daily attendance, 103; per cent. of attendance, 93. Cost of each pupil per month, $1.28.

FINANCES.

DR.		
To repairs	11 23	
" teachers' wages	910 00	
" " " for attending institute	32 50	
" text books	45 44	
" supplies (other than text books)	31 97	
" fuel	15 29	
" collector's fee	29 31	
" treasurer's percentage	24 02	
" secretary's salary	12 00	
" debt and interest paid	114 48	
" other expenses (including printing auditors' report, report cards, cleaning house, etc	28 06	
Balance Dr.	89 80	
CR.		
By appropriation for 1897		606 40
" balance from last year		27 53
" amt. from collector		680 86
" collector's percentage		29 31
	1344 10	1344 10
Cash on hand	89 80	
Debt and interest unpaid		202 50
Liabilities in excess of resources	112 70	

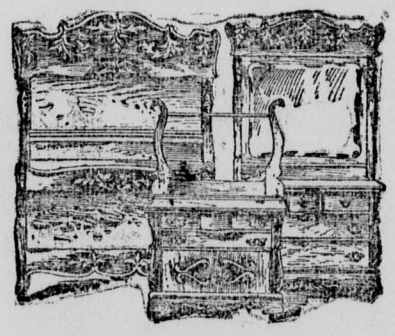
G. W. WRIGHT, President.
A. M. PARKER, Secretary.

We, the undersigned, auditors of Mapleton borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the treasurer of Mapleton borough school district and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 27th day of June, A. D., 1898.

J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
A. B. BAKER,
Auditors.

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

Come and See Us.

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS,
Saltillo, Penn'a.

Wm. Reed & Son.

Early for reductions? Yes, it is, but certain circumstances have come about which call for them.

For instance—a ladies' waist manufacturer sold to us a big lot of waists at prices away below regular valuation. So, down go the prices of those we had in stock.

A big lot of waists that were 75 cents and $1.00 now go at 50 cents. Every one is this year's production. Do not miss these.

Pretty sheer white lawn waists, tucked across front, $1.00. White Pique Waists $1.50, $1.75. These are of elegant heavy figures.

Our beautiful Taffeta Ribbons at 15 cents, 20 cents and 25 cents hav proved a sensation among Ribbon buyers.

If you want to be cool on these hot summer afternoons, without spending much money, try one of our Lawn Wrappers. It will make you cool just to look at them and the prices have been cut ⅓ and in some cases ½ the regular ones.

If you can use a Silk Waist or Parasol, see ours. The styles are all new and we will make the price suit you.

Children's Spring Jackets—just the thing for cool evenings—are going a greatly reduced prices. A $3.00 jacket for $2.00. Others in proportion.

You know our reductions are bona-fide, and the ones mentioned are worthy of your consideration.

Every department is kept full of the newest things.

Wm Reed & Son,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Everybody Surprised

Over my fresh arrival of

MISSES', GENTS' and Child's SHOES.

Surprise, first, at the LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Surprise, second, at the SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Surprise, third, at the IMMENSE VARIETY.
Surprise, fourth, at the LOW PRICES.

I have been some time in getting these "surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last am able to announce

Bargains all Through the House.

I solicit a comparison of goods and prices, knowing you will find that my NEW STOCK is the best and cheapest.

J. C. Hazlett,
402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.

Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Spring and Summer

Choicest Offerings Just Received.

Full line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BRUSHES, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, &c.

Also a nice line of Neckwear, Percale and Madras Dress Shirts, Underwear, Straw Hats, &c.

It is easy to see how and where to save money in buying Dry Goods. Just look all around and then come here and compare prices, style and quality. The comparison will strike you more forcibly and be in our favor.

The continued growth in our business from year to year is largely due to the fact of judicious buying and selling and to-day finds our store better stocked with Choice Goods than in the past.

Ask to see our Lake Fish.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 6 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—1898 is on the home stretch.

—Mrs. Kate Fisher and daughter, Almira, are visiting in Harrisburg.

—E. B. Hamel, of Tyrone, visited his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Montgonery, last Sunday.

—W. S. McCarl and family, of Kipple, enjoyed the Fourth among Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. Emaline Whitney, of Shirleysburg, is spending a few days with friends in Mapleton.

—Thomas Skipper and wife, of Altoona, were among the visitors to Mapleton during the past week.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Rufus Cornelius, Misses Alice Smyers, Jessie Hillard and Ada Spangler, of Saltillo, spent Sunday with G. D Wood and wife.

—NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me must make settlement on or before July 15th or their accounts will be left for collection. A. C. Fisher.

—J. Luther Hetrick, of this place, was recently elected to teach one of the schools of Henderson township. Mr. Hetrick has the reputation of being a successful teacher.

—Thomas M. Wright and wife, of Chicago, arrived in town Saturday evening and will spend a few weeks among friends in this neighborhood. They are always welcome visitors to Mapleton.

—Emund Drew, of Philadelphia, who finds the scenery and climate of Mapleton to his liking, is spending the heated term in town. Mapleton possesses the best of attractions for a summer resort.

—The recruits of Co. G, 5th Regt. P V., of Lewistown, passed west on fast line last Thursday evening, en route to Chickamauga. Among them were Harry C. Kieferle and Thomas Stratford, of Mount Union.

—E. Guy Rex returned home last week from a two weeks' tour in the western part of the state. He has recently been elected vice principal of the Derry schools. We congratulate him upon his success.

—A very heavy storm passed over Mapleton, or rather centred here, Sunday evening. Much damage was done to trees and a tree fell on the neck of a valuable cow belonging to M. L. Rex, injuring her so badly that as an act of mercy she was killed on Monday.

—The officers of the Mapleton Epworth League recently elected are as follows: President, Kate Cowher; 1st vice president, R. N. McCarl; 2nd vice president, Mrs. J. G. Spangler; 3d vice president, R. S. Henderson; 4th vice president, Jenny Potts; secretary, M. L. Rex; treasurer, G. B. Potts.

—Edward, a little son of W. H. Spangler, was pushed from the high porch in front of J. L. Hetrick's store last Saturday evening. In falling he struck the back of his head against the curb stone and sustained injuries which rendered him unconscious for a few days. We understand his condition is improving.

—"Our customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, Harris, Brim & McLain, of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Co. This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quinsey, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains and swellings. A 25 cent bottle of this liniment in the house will save a great deal of suffering. Buy it at J. G Gillam's.

—*Juniata Herald:* On Saturday morning of last week Frank Green, an Indian belonging to the Oneida tribe at the school at Carlisle, Pa., was killed while attempting to board a freight train at a point between Mexico and Thompsontown. He had run away from the school and was on his way to Huntingdon where he expected to join Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, which exhibited there that day. No one witnessed the terrible accident that befel the young man, but by reason that the body was cut in twain immediately above the hips, it is generally supposed that the train was running fast and that his hold on the handle of the car was jerked loose, throwing his body between the cars.

A Letter from Camp Thomas.

EDITOR OF ITEM:—The recruits for Co. A, of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at Lytle, Ga., on Monday morning at about 7.30 o'clock and as soon as an escort arrived took up the march for the camping place of their regiment. Upon arrival they were warmly welcomed and cheered by their friends already in the service.

The recruits had their first drill the same evening and have been having three drills every day. They have not yet received all their equipments but will be supplied and more than likely be drilling with the company by the time this appears in print.

After supper the boys congregate at a tent and indulge in vocal music, accompanied by a guitar and mandolin. Just a few yards from us is the Twelfth Minnesota Regiment. It has a fine band and has been organized but a short time. The Fifth has a good drum corps and the subject of forming a regimental band is being agitated.

The heat in this country is "something to talk about." The recruits are not yet acclimated and there is considerable sickness among them on account of the heat and strange water and rations. They were all vaccinated yesterday but none of them fared so badly as an older member of the company who was vaccinated several weeks ago and fainted. He is now called "Pop—over Bill."

It is rumored that a Y. M. C. A. tent is to be erected close to us. This will be quite a convenience to the boys and especially in the way of reading matter, of which there is a scarcity. The ITEM arrived yesterday evening and was eagerly read by the members of the company.

Very truly yours,
P. V. N.

Camp Thomas, Ga., July 1, 1898.

Brakeman Civils Killed.

Yesterday morning James J. Civils, a brakeman employed by the Pittsburg & Western railroad, was killed at Willow Grove. The particulars of the accident are not known. He was about 30 years of age and was formerly an employe of the Pennsylvania railroad here and later a moterman. His remains will be brought to this city to-day and conveyed to the home of his mother, 2006 Tenth avenue, where service will be conducted this evening at 8 o'clock. The funeral will be in charge of Chickalacamoose tribe, No. 364, Improved Order Red Men. On Wednesday morning the body will be taken to Mill Creek on Seashore express for interment.—Tuesday's Altoona *Tribune*.

—Mr. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer court, tells briefly his experience with an epidemic of bloody flux in his family. He writes under date of October 8, 1896, at Auburn, W. Va. "During the past summer we had three cases of bloody flux in our family which we cured in less than one week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day." This remedy never fails to cure the worst cases of bloody flux and all bowel complaints and every family should keep it at hand. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Henry Hawn and wife to William H. Lightner, property in Logan township. Consideration, $30.

John A. McHugh to Marshall Truax, property in Mapleton. Consideration, $350.

A. W. Pheasant and wife to Elmer Smith, property in Cass township. Consideration, $110.

David Irvin to J. C. Brewster, property in Cromwell township Consideration, $274.

Jere B. Rex, executor, to Hannah C. Fisher, property in Mapleton. Consideration, $440.

J. Kyle McFarlane, et al to Janet and Frank McFarlane, property in West township. Consideration, $5.

John H. Rupert and wife to the school directors of Henderson township, property in Henderson township. Consideration, $5.

Samuel Stair, et al to Huston Blake, property in Petersburg. Consideration, $350.

J. M. Porter, et al executor to Salone Porter, property in Alexandria. Consideration, $1,100.

Henry E. Snyder and wife to Margaret Clark, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $350.

John S. Couch, et al to William Streightiff, property in Miller township. Consideration, $100.

George M. Green, treasurer, to J. D. McKee and M. H. Buck, property in Jackson township. Consideration, $38.18.

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Fourth at Mapleton.

Never has Independence day been more fittingly observed in Mapleton than it was this year. Preparations had been hurriedly made but everything passed off pleasantly. The weather was all that could have been desired and early in the morning individuals, couples and crowds commenced wending their way to Riverside Park where a celebration was held. The Mill Creek council of Junior American Mechanics arrived on sea shore express and by noon fully five hundred people were on the grounds. The tables were bountiiully supplied and over four hundred persons partook of the good things set before them. The people continued coming in the afternoon and fully a thousand enjoyed the festivities of the day.

After the tables had been cleared brief addresses were made by Revs. D. H. Campbell and Henry Treverton. Both these gentlemen spoke fluently and their patriotic remarks were richly enjoyed by the attentive audience.

At 2.30 o'clock a game of ball was played between the Mount Union and Mapleton clubs. In the early part of the game some good playing was done but the Mount Union boys seemed to grow indifferent and the score resulted as follows:

MOUNT UNION.

	Runs.	Outs.
King, c	1	2
Landis, cf	0	4
Sneath, 2b	2	2
Mosser, lf	1	4
Norris, 3b	0	3
Lukens, p	1	3
Eberman, ss	0	4
Beers, rf	1	3
Galbraith, 1b	2	2

MAPLETON.

Brininger M., c	5	2
Wagner, lf	3	2
Fisher, rf	2	4
Brumbaugh, ss	4	2
Brininger W., 2b	4	2
Gladfelter, p	2	3
Lamberson, cf	1	6
Wharton, 3b	4	2
McHugh, 1b	4	1

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Mount Union	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	8
Mapleton	1	0	2	6	4	1	5	10	x	29

Umpires: J. G. Spangler and G. W. Morgan.

In the early evening hundreds of people gathered on the river bridge to witness a tub race but a number of intended participants failed to put in an appearance and this feature of the day was not as interesting as some former races have been.

Shortly after nine o'clock in the evening there was a brilliant display of fire works at the park of which the people in town could have a fine view. This was the most costly and best display ever witnessed at this place. This exhibit was supplemented by an equally good display made near the telegraph office by Mr. Drew, of Philadelphia, who is visiting here.

Thus ended the observance of the day and it was creditable to all our people. Every person was feeling jubilant over the reported successes of our army in Cuba and of Sampson's exploits at Santiago. Rousing cheers were given for Dewey, Shafter, Sampson, McKinley and for the boys from this county who have gone to the front.

Riverside Park is a new grove on the north side of the river and in point of accessibility and convenience is not surpassed by any grounds in this section of the state. It embraces in all about ten acres, is well shaded and is supplied on both sides with as good water as ever flowed from the ground. It is but five minutes walk from the depot and we have no hesitancy in recommending to picnic parties in our neighboring towns that they hold their gatherings at this place. Among those present on this occasion were persons from Chicago, Philadelphia, Carlisle, Huntingdon, Mount Union, Altoona and Mill Creek and all seemed of the opinion that the park is a delightful spot.

AT HUNTINGDON.

The event of the forenoon of the Fourth at Huntingdon was a game of ball between the Tyrone and Huntingdon teams, which resulted in a victory in favor of the visitors. W. W. Brumbaugh, of Mapleton, played with the Huntingdon boys.

In the afternoon there were several bicycle races. In the one mile novice race T. C. Cowher, of Mapleton, won the second prize which consisted of a splendid bicycle suit. He lacked less than a foot of winning the first prize.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

—A man in Virginia rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicine. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at J. G. Gillam's store.

Skilled Workmen for Roofing.

I do more Slate, Tin and Galvanixed Iron roofing than any other concern around these parts—but then I don't do any other kind of work much but this. My business right now is roofing. I have more skilled men working for me and I can put on roofing quicker and better than most other concerns. I can do it cheaper too, for I buy car loads of materials at a time. Let me talk to you about your roofing. The talk won't cost anything.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

(Next door First National Bank,)

Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR $1.90.

For One Dollar and Ninety Cents I will sell a pair of fine Vici Kid Oxfords that formerly sole for $2.50. Brookline and Coin toes. Some of them have the fine Silk Tops.

This is one of the shoe bargains of the season, for it is no exaggeration to say that these fine Oxfords are worth every penny of $2.50. Come and look at these Oxfords. You'll certainly believe what you see.

Remember the name and the place.

G. S. WILLIAMS,

One Door South of Postoffice.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

NEW SPRING SUITS . . .

It is now that you feel the need of "brushing up" just a little. The other fellows are out in newest Spring effects and you feel that somehow the old suit doesn't make just the right impression; you feel like it is your duty to fall in with the procession. It' no trouble and very little expense to you, for our newest Spring suits are really so low in price that any man, no matter how modest his income, may own one.

Men's Spring Suits.

All wool Cheviots, dark and medium shades, the season's leading styles. You would feel that we were fair with our prices if we ask you $10 for them handsome men's suits, thoroughly dependable and well made. Our Spring values at $6.50.

Men's Correct Spring Suits:

Sack and Cutaway, these are handsome imported materials, the latest for cut and finish, swell suits at little prices, stylish made trimmed and finished, they would sound reasonable at $15.00. But we lead in low prices for high grade clothing and our Spring price is $10.00.

Men's Working Goods.

Every article that working men require—makes that are well known—the ones that give you your money's worth and prices you feel that you can easily pay.

O. L. STEWART,

Clothier and Furnisher, Huntingdon, Pa.

6th and Washington Streets.

Read. Read. Read.

In ancient times all roads led to Rome, now all roads lead to Three Springs, where I keep on hand the finest line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, and FERTILIZER ever offered for sale in Central Pennsylvania.

Note a few of my prices:

Binders	$110.00.	Spring Tooth Harrows	$10.50.
Mowers	39.00.	Farm Wagons, (capacity 4000 lbs.)	50.00.
Hay Rakes (all steel),	18.00.	One-Horse Wagons, (capacity 2000 lbs.)	38.00.
Two-Horse Chilled Plows (two points),	5.50.	Stick Wagons,	$28 to 35.00.
Cultivators	2.25.	Spring Wagons	$40 to 80.00.
Double Shovel Plows	2.00.		
Single Shovel Plows	1.75.		

Fertilizer $11.00 per ton and upward.

Everything sold under a positive guarantee to be first class.

Cattle, Sheep, Grain and Wool taken in exchange for goods the same as cash.

Call and examine my stock.

CLAY PARK,

THREE SPRINGS, - - - - PENN'A.

I Have No Stomach

Said a jolly man of 40, of almost aldermanic rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into this delightful condition if you will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Mice and Lizards in Santiago.

The country houses around Santiago, Cuba, are infested with mice and lizards. The latter are very alert and active, and quite unlike the sluggish lizards seen in northern climates. There is a curious kind of mouser whose presence is rather encouraged about Cuban country houses. These mousers are not cats, as one might suppose, but large, black snakes. As they are quite harmless, nobody thinks of being afraid of them, and they come and go as they please unmolested.

Huge Zoological Gardens.

New York's zoological garden will be the largest in the world, comprising within its boundaries no less than 261 acres. The next largest is at Washington, which has 168 acres. The Berlin garden has sixty, the Paris garden fifty, and the London garden thirty-one acres.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the bane of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, that tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice. —MISS JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis.

If you are suffering in this way, write as Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycles

MAKE HILL CLIMBING EASY.

Columbia Chain Wheels, $75
Hartfords, . . 50
Vedettes, $40 & 35

$125.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

SHAFTER ROUTS THE SPANIARDS.

An All-Day Battle Around Santiago, Resulting in an American Victory.

THE OUTPOSTS STORMED.

General Lawton's Brigade Began the Action and Then an Irresistible Advance Was Made All Along the Line.

General Assault Made Upon Santiago by Land and Sea—Captured the Enemy's Outer Works and Occupied Them—The Spaniards Fled From Their Intrenchments and Took Refuge Hastily Within the City—First Attack Lasted From Daybreak Till Sundown—Balloons Used For Observation of Spanish Intrenchments and Santiago Harbor—Sampson Reduces Morro Castle to Ruins—Shafter's First Report to the President Stated That His Loss Was 400 Killed and Wounded.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Cuba (By Cable).—The first concerted attack upon Santiago was begun Friday morning and lasted all day. Our forces succeeded in driving the Spanish from their outworks, which were immediately occupied by General Shafter's soldiers.

The battle began before 8 o'clock and was sustained with remarkable vigor throughout the entire day. Our losses in killed and wounded are not far from 500. General Shafter sent the following report of the battle to Washington:

"SIBONEY, July 1.—Had a very heavy engagement to-day which lasted from 8 a. m. till sundown.

"We have carried their outer works and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open country between my lines and city.

"By morning troops will be entrenched, and considerable augmentation of forces will be there.

"General Lawton's division and General Bates's brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 p. m., will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night.

"I regret to say that our casualties will be about 400. Of these not many are killed."

General Lawton's division, which opened the battle, with the exception of the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, is composed entirely of regulars. The division consists of three brigades as follows:

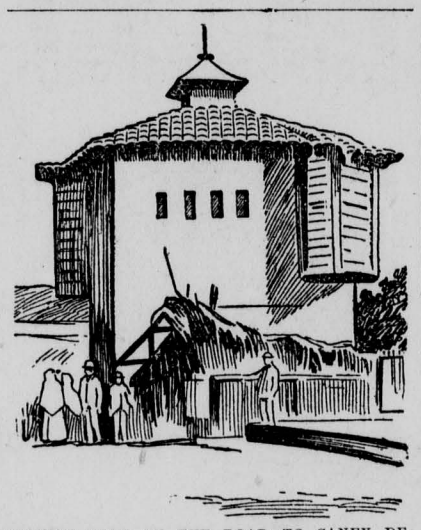
First Brigade, Colonel J. J. Van Horn commanding—Eight and Twenty-second United States Infantry and Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Second Brigade—First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

Third Brigade, Brigadier-General A. R. Chaffee commanding—Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventeenth United States Infantry.

General Bates's brigade is made up of the Second, Tenth and Twenty-first United States Infantry.

General Lawton's advance opened the firing, and pushed forward by successive



SPANISH FORT ON THE ROAD TO CANEY DEMOLISHED BY CAPTAIN CAPRON'S BATTERY.

rushes to capture the fortified positions of vantage about Caney. The Spaniards replied vigorously, and soon the wounded began coming in on stretchers. They reported that the enemy had been driven out of Cabona, a suburb of Santiago, and one of the positions which it was intended to secure.

The men from the front also told of how the Cubans were aiding Lawton's men and bearing the brunt of much of the fighting. The advance was continued from Cabona, and the firing became fast and furious.

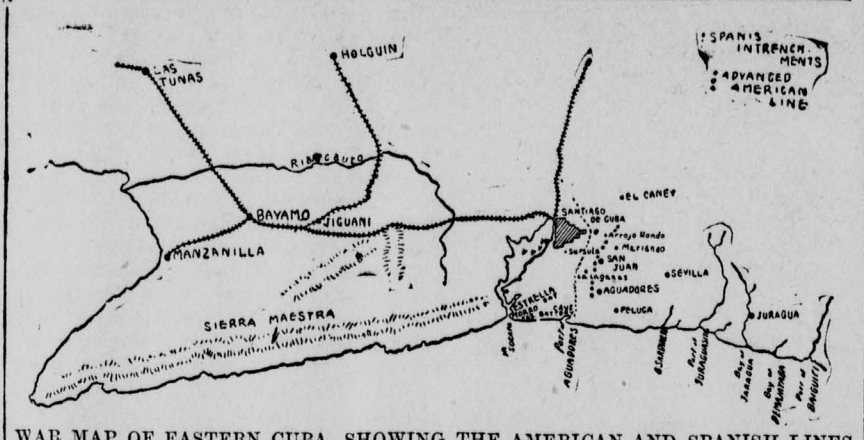
Meantime Cervera's ships turned loose their shells in the endeavor to reach the American line. They did not readily get the range, however, and the shells made no impression on the advance.

A great thundering to seaward told that the American fleet was attacking Morro. An occasional explosion of exceptional violence indicated that the Vesuvius was hurling her dynamite projectiles.

By noon the entire American line had been engaged, and were slowly driving the Spaniards from one intrenched position to another. Many Spaniards fled into the city itself, and, in some instances, there was no opposition when an American division charged a line of earthworks. In other instances, the Spaniards fought heroically, and the number of American wounded grew rapidly.

General Lawton threw half his brigade across the northerly approach and Generals Wheeler and Kent were in front of the fortifications which guard the land approach to Morro on the east and stretch north on the east of the harbor to the city limits.

General Kent soon accomplished the



WAR MAP OF EASTERN CUBA, SHOWING THE AMERICAN AND SPANISH LINES AND THE POINTS FROM WHICH LINARES EXPECTED REINFORCEMENTS.

specific purpose he set out to perform. This was to drive 4000 Spaniards from west of the mouth of the San Juan River toward the city.

Firing on Caney was begun from Captain Allyn Capron's battery at exactly twenty minutes to seven. He fired at intervals of a minute.

The mist hung so heavily over the valley that it was impossible at first to make out the effect of the shots. Captain Capron's battery continually dropped shells into the blockhouse. From the left could be seen the roofs and walls of the blockhouse falling.

Grimes' battery at the same time opened fire on San Juan and the Spanish outpost ran into the city.

From three directions the American forces advanced toward the doomed city.

While General Lawton and General Wheeler were attacking Caney, northeast of Santiago, General Kent was advancing toward Aguadores. General Garcia, with his Cuban troops, at the same time approached Caney from the southeast, and the other divisions of the American army pressed toward Santiago from the east, our forces thus presenting a solid front from the coast to General Linares' northern defenses.

Four members of the Twenty-first Regiment of regulars were killed in the fighting between Sevilla and Aguadores, while sixteen other Americans, all members of the Twenty-first, were wounded.

Both the American and Spanish fleets early joined in the battle. While Admiral Sampson's men were reducing the recently emplaced batteries at Aguadores, Admiral Cervera's fleet was hurling shells in the direction of the American and Cuban lines.

Two companies of Roosevelt's "rough riders" and the Third, Sixth and Twenty-first infantry successfully attacked the northeast side of the defenses, near Santiago. They were clear in front of the general advance, fighting like demons. It was in this engagement that men of the Twenty-first lost their lives.

Two batteries of light artillery, acting under orders from Major-General Shafter, who went to the front at the head of the troops, began the battle of Santiago by attacking Caney.

From this village a direct road leads into Santiago, and the advance of our forces was irresistible when they gained possession of this road.

General "Joe" Wheeler, with a detachment of his cavalry command, and General Garcia, with his Cuban troops, quickly joined General Lawton's men in the advance upon Caney.

The Spanirrds for a time fought desperately to prevent Caney from falling into the hands of our forces. It was a vain effort.

Before the fighting had been long under way the American and Cuban forces gained advanced ground. Foot by foot the enemy was driven back into the village.

It was evident after the first hour's fighting that General Shafter accurately had gauged the strength of the enemy and that he would be able to drive the Spaniards at his pleasure.

It was with difficulty that the commanding officers restrained the ardor of our troops until the hour for beginning the attack came. The enthusiasm of the American forces was intense, and their spirit quickly spread to the Cuban troops. All shared the belief of General Shafter that Santiago could be taken by a sharp, persistent attack, and they were impatient to advance.

Brigadier-General Kent, who commanded the centre of the general line of attack, started the Twenty-first regiment of regulars toward Aguadores at the same hour General Lawton's men advanced toward Caney. Upon these troops fell the brunt of the battle to the southeast of Santiago during the early hours of the day.

There was desperate fighting about Aguadores. Acting under orders from General Linares, the Spaniards at that point returned the American fire with a fury that aroused in our men the fiercest determination.

They boldly faced the enemy's fire, holding their ground tenaciously and pressing forward whenever an opportunity to gain an advanced footing presented itself.

In their operations about Aguadores the Americans were greatly encouraged by the work of the fleet, which poured a heavy fire into the lines of the Spaniards.

Admiral Sampson ordered the New York, Gloucester and Suwanee to attack the batteries recently placed to the east of Morro. The vessels engaged the batteries at short range and left only the scarred hillside to show where the batteries had been located.

The Massachusetts and the New York then opened with their big guns, plunging a heavy fire into the enemy's lines. Common shell and reduced charges were used for the purpose, and they demoralized the enemy's ranks. The shells were fired at a high elevation, so as to clear the towering coast line ridge.

As the enemy was pressed back toward Santiago, both at Caney and at Aguadores, the progress of our forces was in entire harmony with the plans of General Shafter. Our lines thus became more closely knit, and the Americans and Cubans presented a continuous front from the southeast to the north of the city.

The Spaniards in the front of General Kent's line adopted a new method of preventing him from firing on their works. They strung, at frequent intervals, Red Cross flags, the line being directly in view of their intrenchments. The object of this, it is thought at General Kent's headquarters, was to prevent the Americans from firing in that direction, or, if the Red Cross is ignored, to spread the idea that the American soldiers are violating the rules of civilized warfare in firing upon hospitals, it having been determined that no attention will be paid to the Red Cross flags so long as they are close up to what is believed will be the line of fire.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, after over five hours' terrific fighting, the Spanish began to leave their intrenchments and retreat into the city. Many Americans were wounded. One man had had both arms shot off and was wounded in the hip, but was laughing.

The strongest Spanish outpost, embracing barracks, located on San Juan hill, was taken at 3 p. m. The movement was successful all along the line.

The battle-field in which the engagement was fought is a valley three miles wide, between Caney and Santiago. At the north of this valley is a broad, level plateau, which commands the approach to the city, and from which artillery could drive the Spaniards from the intrenchments. The object of General Lawton's movement was the occupation of this plateau.

General Shafter made use of a balloon in locating the Spanish forces around Santiago.

Pando Returns to Manzanillo.

KINGSTON, Jamaica (By Cable).—Definite information received from an authentic source states the reinforcements under General Pando, which left Manzanillo for Santiago, have returned to that city. The artillery carried could not be transported over the mountains. All the regular troops at Manzanilla were taken, leaving only a few volunteers for defence.

THE WAR BALLOON IN ACTION.

General Shafter Uses It to Locate the Enemy's Positions and Defences.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay (By Cable).—General Shafter used captive balloons to ascertain the nature of the fortifications that surround Santiago, as well as to estimate the number of troops and guns at the trenches. An enormous balloon sent over the outer defences soared at a height of about a mile. It contained two men who, with glasses, spied upon the Spanish strongholds and the nature of their defences.

An attempt was made to make it collapse by hitting it with shot, but the Americans did not allow it to remain long enough in the air for the Spanish soldiers to get the range, and it was hauled down without harm.

ARMY BALLOON FIELD WAGON.

(The balloon is connected with the reel at the end, from which it ascends to survey the defenses and operations of the enemy.)

The balloon has wire cables, a large reel and is made fast to a field wagon. The cable is used as a telegraph and telephone conductor, and the occupants of the balloon transmit to the ground their observations. This was the first actual use of a balloon by the army in the present war.

Opposing Forces at Santiago.

AMERICAN.		SPANISH.	
Gen. Lawton	5000	Reg. Infantry	10,500
Gen. Kent	7000	Cavalry	300
Gen. Wheeler	3000	Artillery	700
Gen. Garcia	4000	Cervera	1,600
Reserves	4000	Volunteers	5,000
Total	23,000	Total	18,100

CZARINA'S COFFEE POISONED.

Attempt on Her Life Due to Her Unpopularity.

LONDON (By Cable).—A special despatch from Bucharest, capital of Roumania, referring to the report from Vienna that Count and Countess Zuanoff, said to have been respectively Chamberlain to the Czar and Lady-in-Waiting to the Czarina, of Russia, had been arrested on a charge of attempting to poison their Majesties, says:

CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

(Poisoned by her Lady-in-Waiting).

"The Czarina showed signs of slow poisoning from arsenic, which had been administered daily to her in cups of coffee by the lady-in-waiting.

"The Czarina is very unpopular and is frequently dubbed 'the German.'"

FLEET TO STRIKE SPAIN.

A Squadron to Reduce Her Coast Defenses and Destroy Commerce.

WATSON IS IN COMMAND.

The Flagship Newark and Battleships Iowa and Oregon Part of the Squadron—Instructions to Engage Camara's Fleet, if Found, and Reduce Coast Defenses—Canary Islands to Be Seized.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Commodore J. C. Watson—who when a young officer lashed Admiral Farragut in the rigging in the fight in Mobile Bay—has been placed in command of a squadron which is to carry the war into Spain. The Navy Department made the announcement officially Monday.

Commodore Watson's command will be known as the Eastern Squadron, and is composed of the cruiser Newark, flagship; the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the auxiliary cruisers Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie, and the colliers Scindia, Abarenda and Alexander.

It was decided that the squadron should sail on its eastern voyage on the arrival of Commodore Watson off Santiago with his flagship. Its immediate destination is the Canary Islands, with operations there left to the judgment of Commodore Watson.

The squadron for its size is one of the best in the navy. Commodore Watson's flagship, the Newark, has been thoroughly refitted, and carries ten six-inch guns in her main battery. The battleships Oregon and Iowa are the best in the navy.

The Yosemite is a converted cruiser, commanded by Captain William H. Emory. She carries six five-inch guns. The Yankee is a converted cruiser commanded by Captain W. H. Brownson, carrying six five-inch guns, and the Dixie is a converted cruiser, Captain C. H. Davis, carrying six six-inch guns.

Commodore Watson's squadron goes to Spain with the purpose of inflicting damage in every possible way upon the Spanish seaport cities and Spanish commerce. The orders of the Department comprise everything which a strong fleet in hostile waters might be expected to attempt. Should Camara's fleet return to Spain, then the instructions are to give it battle and capture or destroy it. Should it not return then Spain's ports will be blockaded, Spanish merchantmen seized and fortifications levelled.

Commodore Watson is one of the most gallant and efficient officers in the navy, and great confidence is reposed in him by the Department. He is two numbers above Schley, and so his detail cannot be justly taken as in any way a reflection upon the late commander of the Flying Squadron.

MENACING MANILA.

Insurgents at a Standstill For Lack of Siege Guns.

MANILA, via Hong Kong (By Cable).—The rebel operations under the walls of Manila are almost at a standstill, the Spaniards being content not to attack the besiegers, while the latter seem aware that they cannot make much impression on the walled city without more and heavier artillery.

FLAG OF THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

At San Juan del Monte, however, a large town about three miles due east of Manila a garrison of four thousand Spaniards are beseiged under circumstances that lead to the belief that they will soon be forced to surrender. The rebels attack them every day and are narrowing the circle around them.

It is reported that the Spanish General Monet made a desperate attempt at the town of San Francisco to break through the rebel lines toward Manila, but after hard fighting was driven back and General Monet was killed.

Admiral Dewey remains master of the situation afloat.

THIRD EXPEDITION TO DEWEY.

Four Thousand Men in Five Transports Gone to the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special).—Four of the five transports bearing four thousand soldiers, composing the third expedition to the Philippines, have sailed. The Indiana, the flagship of the fleet, was the first vessel to weigh anchor and to move down the stream.

The Morgan City followed next, and five minutes afterward the Ohio got into line, and then came the City of Para.

The guns at Alcatraz, Fort Mason and Fort Point bellowed as the ships passed the forts, and the transports in turn dipped their flags.

Thousands followed the departing steamers to the entrance of the harbor in excursion steamers, every one of which had a band on board.

The Valencia, which was to have gone with the fleet, could not get away, but she sailed alone next day expecting to catch up with the other ships at Honolulu.

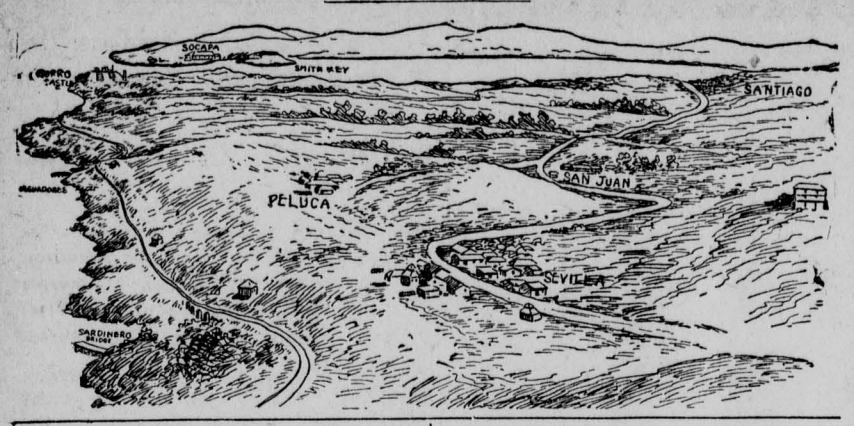
President's Nephews Enlist.

John Dewalt Barber and James Fuller McKinley, nephews of President McKinley, have enlisted in the volunteer army as private soldiers. Both men have been the President's guests at the White House for some time. The President was urged by some of their friends to appoint them second lieutenants in the army, but he declined to do so. Both applied for enlistment in the Eighth Regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, now encamped near Falls Church, and were regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

The Monadnock and Nero Sail.

The coast defense monitor Monadnock has sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila via Honolulu. The collier Nero, which will accompany the Monadnock, went out first. The warship followed in a few minutes. Men on the Monadnock think that she will make the trip to Manila in about twenty-three days.

SCENIC MAP OF THE BATTLE GROUND AROUND SANTIAGO DE CUBA.



SIGSBEE DISABLES THE TERROR.

He Proves Conclusively That Our Gunners Can Balk Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Navy Department posted the following bulletin:

"Captain Sigsbee reports that on Wednesday afternoon while off San Juan, Porto Rico, he was attacked by a Spanish unprotected cruiser and the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror. The Terror made a dash which was awaited by the St. Paul.

"The St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men and wounding several others.

"The Terror dropped back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty, and was towed into the harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired.

"Later a cruiser and a gunboat started out, but remained under protection of the forts."

In defeating the Terror Captain Sigsbee has given a most important service to our navy, and indeed to all navies. He has not only deprived Sampson's fleet of apprehension of an attack in the rear some dark night by this vicious little boat, but he has demonstrated that an auxiliary cruiser is amply able to take care of herself against a torpedo boat, showing that the offensive power of this craft has been much overrated.

The torpedo destroyer was an untried quantity in naval warfare up to this time. Swifter than a torpedo boat, seaworthy and possessed of the armament of which the torpedo boat is void, the torpedo destroyer has been a terror in imagination to all naval men.

Now Captain Sigsbee has shown that with an unarmored cruiser, armed with only 5-inch guns, the torpedo destroyer is not to be feared, at least not in daylight.

BURNED HERSELF IN A BARN.

Anna Forrester's Suicide Because the Idea of Marriage Was Repugnant.

CLEVELAND, O. (Special).—Anna Forrester was one of two sisters who was engaged to be married to two brothers, wealthy young farmers of Bedford, a suburb of Cleveland, Philip and Joseph Hoeffler. The Forrester sisters were the only children of a wholesale milk dealer and shipper of farm produce of this city. Anna was a few days under twenty-three years old.

Plans had been made for a double wedding to take place in the second week of July. Catherine, the sister, was to marry Joseph and Anna was to wed Philip. Anna during the month of May was taken ill and became melancholy. She was sent to a summer resort at Oakdale, south of this city. There she was visited by Philip, but all reference to the wedding became hateful to her. Early Monday morning she left her bed, after a night spent in tears, and went to a barn near the house. Gathering together hay, straw, loose wood, and other combustible material, she built a big pile in the centre of the barn and over this she poured oil. Then she started a blaze. She knelt in the centre of the pile and prayed for forgiveness.

Very quickly neighbors gathered around the fire. Through the open door the girl could be seen and her voice in prayer was heard. No attempt was made to rescue her, because any attempt would have proved fatal. The walls of the barn fell, and a few hours later the charred remains of the girl were recovered.

A COLORED VOLUNTEER CAPTAIN.

Former Consul John L. Waller Will Command a Kansas Company.

John L. Waller, of Topeka, the colored man who served as United States Consul in Madagascar and later was imprisoned by the French on a charge of being a spy,

JOHN L. WALLER.

(A colored man who will captain a company of Kansas colored volunteers.)

has been commissioned by the Governor as Captain of one of the companies of colored volunteers now being raised in Kansas.

Starvation in Madrid.

The distress in Madrid, Spain, has become so terrible that the Guardians of the Poor, whose Chairman is Senor Aguillera, the Civil Governor of Madrid, have been obliged to intervene to rescue the poor from death by actual starvation. The Guardians distributed tickets to 8000 of the most needy of the sufferers, entitling them to a small parcel of bacon, beans, potatoes and bread.

Blockade Extended to South Cuba.

The President has extended the Cuban blockade nearly 500 miles, covering the south coast from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, and including the port of San Juan. The vessels of the patrol fleet have been ordered to the new blockade.

MARQUIS ITO RESIGNS.

The Japanese Premier Wishes to Renouce His Titles and Decorations.

In resigning office, owing to his failure to form a party government, Marquis Ito, the Japanese Premier, has expressed his desire to renounce all of his titles and decorations.

PREMIER ITO, JAPAN'S GLADSTONE.

Count Okuma has succeeded in forming a Ministry, with Count Itagaki as Minister of the Interior, Marquis Saigo-Tsugumichi as Minister of Marine, and Viscount Katsura as Minister of War. Marquis Saigo-Tsugumichi and Viscount Katsura held their respective portfolios in the recent Ito Cabinet.

The above political episode is one of the most remarkable evidences of Japan's progressiveness, as this is the first party cabinet in her history adopting the political methods of the democracy of the nineteenth century instead of adhering to the mediæval despotism.

FRENCH CABINET CONFIRMED.

President Faure Formally Approves M. Brisson's Selections.

The new French Cabinet formed by M. Henri Brisson has been confirmed by President Faure. Following is the composition of M. Brisson's Cabinet:

M. HENRI BRISSON.

(The new Premier of France.)

M. Brisson, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Peytral, Minister of Finance; M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice; M. Bourgeois, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Cavaignac, Minister of War; M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine; M. Trouillot, Minister of the Colonies; M. Maruejouls, Minister of Commerce; M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture.

LINARES LED THE CHARGE.

The Spaniards Lost Two Hundred Men in the Battle With the Rough Riders.

KINGSTON, Jamaica (By Cable).—It has developed that General Linares placed the ambuscade into which the rough riders fell and personally led the Spanish attack.

This information was conveyed to General Shafter by a Spanish deserter from Santiago, who surrendered to Shafter at Sevilla. He said two hundred Spaniards were killed in the battle with the rough riders and eighty wounded. The bodies of one hundred and five Spanish soldiers and all the wounded were taken into Santiago.

The deserter told the American general the Spaniards were greatly surprised because the Americans did not run at the first fire.

Chickamauga Troops For Cuba.

Twenty-seven regiments at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Tenn., were ordered on Wednesday to prepare for immediate service in Cuba, with General Brooke in command. The embarkation will take place from Tampa, Fla., and the troops will be loaded on transports directly from the cars.

Spain Gets Bad News From Manila.

Despairing reports reach Madrid from Captain-General Augusti, of the Philippines. Manila is now isolated and untenable, being surrounded by 25,000 insurgents. Nevertheless, the Captain-General says he has treated with disdain an insurgent summons to surrender.

Making Change.

The New York way of making change is exceedingly simple, yet visitors from the South and West are greatly puzzled when first experiencing it. Suppose a purchase is made at thirty-nine cents and a $5 bill is tendered. The clerk will proceed thus in returning the difference: He will thus place a cent in your hand and say "forty;" then a dime and say "fifty;" then two quarters, or a half, and say "one dollar," after which he counts out notes, adding each according to its denomination until the original $5 is counted.

The old way of making change is for the customer as well as the clerk to make a mental calculation of the amount due out of a bill. In the foregoing case the visitor knew that he ought to get back $4.61, and was prepared to count it that way, and the reversed method caused confusion. It is even confusing to some persons who have been familiar with the practice for years. Nearly every merchant nowadays has a cash register of some kind which indicates "amount of your purchase," but what is wanted is a similar machine which will, by pressing the same button, tell the "amount of your change." This would save mental trouble and financial worry.—New York Press.

Meissonier's Calculations.

One of the good stories about the famous painter Meissonier, which is not repeated by his recent biographers, is in regard to his experience with a "new rich" gentleman who had erected a private theater at his chateau. Meissonier was just then at the hight of his fame, and was spending months in painting little pictures about 12x18 inches and selling them for $200 an inch.

The rich man conceived the brilliant idea that what his theater most needed was a drop curtain painted by the famous Meissonier. So he went to the artist's studio and proposed the matter to him. "How large is this curtain to be, Monsieur?" asked Meissonier. "It will be ten meters high and thirteen meters wide." "Ah, mon ami," said Meissonier, amiably, "it will take me thirty years to paint it and it will cost you $6,000,000." The bargain was not completed.—Musical Courier.

Immensely Wealthy.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is immensely wealthy, and with increasing fortune he has grown avaricious. It is said that his household expenses are conducted on an economic scale that would do credit to a miser. With all his faults, he is as good a man as, and in many respects a better one than, the majority of royal personages. He is a brave and courageous soldier, daring to rashness. He is a fine horseman, and can, when he pleases, effectively assume that air of divinity which is suppose to be about a king.

A Guardsman's Trouble.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

The promptness with which the National Guard of the different states responded to President McKinley's call for troops at the beginning of the war with Spain made the whole country proud of its citizen soldiers. In Detroit there are few guardsmen more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. He has been a resident of Detroit for the past six years, and his home is at 416 Third Avenue. For four years he was connected with the well known wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Clark, in the capacity of bookkeeper.

The First Sergeant.

"I have charged up many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Mr. Davies, "but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily.

"I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work.

"I tried the hot-water treatment thoroughly, but it did not affect my case. I have tried many advertised remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend of mine recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but I did not think much of them.

"I finally was induced to try the pills and commenced using them. After taking a few doses I found much relief. I do not remember how many boxes of the pills I used, but I used them until the old trouble stopped. I know they will cure dyspepsia of the worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Employment bureaus in Buffalo, N. Y., are limited in their charges by an ordinance.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Quebec is an Algonquin term, signifying "take care of the rock."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The dresses alone in some first-class pantomimes cost the tidy little sum of $15,000.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

In Barcelona, Spain, every one is more or less employed in commerce or production.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

Many of the words used in the Spanish spoken in Honduras are derived from the dialects of seven native Indian tribes.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

In Berlin, Germany, nearly all the repairs of the principal streets are carried on at night.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Nearly all the streets of Berlin, Germany, are paved with asphalt of the best quality.

E. A. Rood, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The octopus has made its appearance in the Norwegian flords.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

One pint of milk produces, roughly speaking, one ounce of butter.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The highest recorded price for an orchid in London is $1578.

Salaries to Ag'ts. Box 694, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Private individuals have to pay $5 a mile for a special train in France.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."
DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

GOLD $$$
To agents we pay salary. Send self addressed stamped envelope and 10c for particulars. Address, Box 694, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS
is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRY JOHNSON'S Happy Pills.

A MALARIA GERM MAGNIFIED.

The History of JOHNSON'S
HAPPY PILLS,
For Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Liver Complaints, is unparalleled in the annals of a medicine.
THEY CURE. NO MERCURY.
THE HAPPY MEDICINE CO.,
West New Brighton, S. I.,
Borough of Richmond, N.Y.
MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—27-

JONES **HE PAYS THE FRAYT**
BEST SCALES. LEAST MONEY
JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y.

LIQUID PISTOL
50c.

PROTECTION OR FUN.
SHOOTS
AMMONIA, WATER, COLOGNE, OR OTHER LIQUID.

It is a weapon which protects bicyclists against vicious dogs and foot-pads; travelers against robbers and toughs; homes against thieves and tramps, and is adapted to many other situations.
It does not kill or injure; it is perfectly safe to handle; makes no noise or smoke; breaks no law and creates no lasting regrets, as does the bullet pistol. It simply and amply protects, by compelling the foe to give undivided attention to himself for awhile instead of to the intended victim.
It is the only real weapon which protects and also makes fun, laughter and lots of it; it shoots, not once, but many times without reloading; and will protect by its appearance in time of danger, although loaded only with liquid. It does not get out of order; is durable, handsome, and nickel plated.
Sent boxed and post paid by mail with full directions how to use for 50c. in 2c. Postage Stamps, Post-office Money Order, or Express Money Order.
As to our reliability, refer to R. G. Dun's or Bradstreet's mercantile agencies.
NEW YORK UNION SUPPLY CO., 135 Leonard St., New York.

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DON'T - WAIT - FOR - YOUR - NEIGHBOR - TO - SHOW - YOU

The Bargains he or she got at the store formerly known as

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall

Which was sold out at

Sheriff's Sale

But come at once, as the goods must be turned into cash

REGARDLESS OF COST OR VALUE,

By order of the judgment creditors.

Sale Now Going on, Corner Fourth and Penn Streets, Huntingdon, Pa.

A New Stock.

Having returned from the Eastern Cities where I made large purchases of new goods suitable for this section, I am prepared to show those who favor me with their trade one of the cleanest and best assortments of General Merchandise ever brought to Mapleton. Come and see the new goods.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Every Successive Season

Wipes out past records in our sales of

DRY GOODS.

We are careful in our selections and offer nothing that will not bear the strongest test in quality, style and prices.

APPLY THE TEST

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Prosperity is a Good Thing

But nobody is anxious to pay more for it than is necessary.

Come and examine goods and be convinced that we are selling DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, WALL PAPER, PAINT and everything usually found in an Up-to-Date store at living prices.

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DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures.
That is what it was made for.

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New PRINTS, MUSLIN, GINGHAM, SHIRTING, TABLE LINEN LACES, EMBROIDERY, RIBBONS, &c, &c.

A lot of extra fine ginghams made to sell at 15c per yard, while stock lasts we offer them to you for 10c per yard.

Special Bargains

In Corsets. 50c reduced to 35c; 75c to 50c; $1.00 to 75c. The Jackson Corset Waists, worth $1.25, for $1.00. Also lot of Misses' Corset Waists, 30c reduced to 15c. Boys' waists 50c reduced to 25c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, to close, reduced from 50c to 35c, 75c to 50c, $1.00 to 75c. Don't miss this sale.

Large lot of Glassware 10c reduced to 5c, 15c to 10c, 20c and 25c to 15c.

Prices of Queensware have advanced under the new tariff law. While our present stock lasts we will sell at old prices.

Floor and table oil cloths are very low and advancing. We offer you some very low prices.

Largest stock of Wall Paper ever brought to town, at 5c. a bolt and upward.

Also a large line of window shades from 12½c to 50c each, all on spring rollers.

Lamps, latest styles and good value.

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On our tables you will find bargains in Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes. One or two pairs of a kind. They must go to make room for new stock. If you find your size you will save money.

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Agents for Syracuse plows, and Raymond & Campbell Stove Co. If you want a stove call and learn prices.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

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No. 113 Fourth St.

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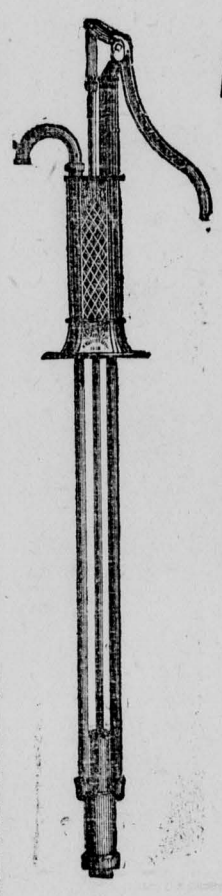

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